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Tower to Views

by Clearway

Slaves to Work for Us
Europe's Barometer Fair
Light Traffic in Rhymes

¶ **More Willing Slaves**—The noble freemen of ancient Greece, we are reminded by the writer of "Industrial Revolution by Diesel" in Vol. 1, No. 1 of the new magazine Ken, averaged only two slaves each, and yet they created the greatest culture in human history. By 1930 every man, woman and child in the United States had the approximate equivalent of 100 slaves at his command, and yet he had failed to attain "the abundant life" enjoyed by the ruling class in ancient Greece, (although his potential general standards were higher). The trouble with the 100-slave citizen, it seems, is that but an infinitesimal portion of his "horse-power slaves" are available for creating wealth—by far the greater majority being employed in running motor vehicles and household appliances. But now, with the announcement by General Motors of an expected mass production of small Diesel engines, a revolution in mechanical "slave-power" seems imminent, for this new Diesel "power package" permits the employment of new slaves directly to the business of creating wealth. Is this the new industry we've been waiting for to re-tire the economic wheels?

¶ **Lowering Pressure** — Europe's barometer, figuratively speaking, registers for the moment "fair and warmer." For, with parliamentary support, the Chamberlain pact with Italy will probably be signed Saturday. Along with this "realistic" approach toward an expedient friendship, talks between Il Duce and War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha (the man who "streamlined" Britain's army) are expected to present before Mussolini's eyes enticing "kingdoms of achievement" far superior to anything on display in Herr Hitler's sample case. France meanwhile looms as a larger potency in the democratic alignments, following victory in Parliament, which won for the "National Defense" Ministry power to govern French economy by decree until July 31 and contributed to the settling of strikes which had been crippling French military aviation preparations. Thus Europe's democratic partners survey the turmoil on the Eastern Hemisphere from new positions of strength and see in the diplomatic barometer indications that storm clouds are passing.

¶ **Czechoslovakian Minorities**—"Politics, pure and simple," is the way a spokesman for the Czech Government interprets the manifesto demanding autonomy for the 3,300,000 Slovaks in Czechoslovakia. The Rev. Andreas Hlinka, venerable leader of the Slovak (Roman) Catholic People's Party, made the demand—which seems to align the Slovaks in a common cause with Henlein's dissident Sudeten Germans. But it is contended that there is a vital difference between the aims of the two, Hlinka always having stood for loyalty to the State, whereas the Sudetens "want to be a part of Germany." Such an alignment of incompatibles, spokesmen claim, offers no serious threat.

¶ **Clocking Traffic Habits**—The sixth annual national traffic safety contest, sponsored by the National Safety Council, reaches a climax in Washington and winning states and cities receive their accolade. Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts, representing a winning state, agrees that co-ordinated effort and an aroused public opinion make streets safer, but remarks that Massachusetts has paid special attention to curbing excess speed and drunken driving. However, all together the plans boil down to this: Modern machines, highways, and driving conditions demand that the man at the wheel behave like a gentleman.

¶ **Chemical Warfare**—Dr. Hiram S. Lukens, acting Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Towne Scientific School, declares that if war breaks out tomorrow, the chemical industry is capable of turning to the manufacture of defensive munitions within a few days. But the chemist is proudest of his work in those contributions to the standards of living which the industrial chemist has made. Another suggestion that men had rather be engaged in the constructive than in the destructive enterprises; another challenge to intelligence to devise ways to make war obsolete.

¶ **Park This One**—A woman motorist, a trifle bewildered by the parking congestion in Waterbury, Conn., returns to her car—which she had finally brought to anchor with one wheel on the sidewalk and a rear left fender projecting into the highway—and finds not a ticket but a freshly written warning:

Although I'm famed on radio and stage
For flights of fancy, musical and sage;
Some situations leave me stunned and mute,
Such as the way you've parked this car, my cute.

The note, it is reported by the AP, came from the pen of Policeman John "Jingles" Donahue—a traffic officer who seizes every opportunity to leave a warning rhyme in place of a ticket. And that leads us to emote:

I'm very sure the world grows much less "wicket"
When cops indite a rhyme when they might write a ticket.

France's 'Dictator'

Henri Manuel

Edouard Daladier

Paris Premier, Gets Free Hand to Save Franc and Halt Strikes

Lucas Vanquishes Kelly-Nash Bloc In Illinois Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 13—One of the most powerful local political machines in the nation, the Democratic Kelly-Nash organization operating out of Chicago, received a defeat of substantial nationwide significance in the State political arena, at the hands of the Democratic faction headed by Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, on the basis of incomplete returns from yesterday's primary vote in this State—the first election in this important national mid-term election year.

Latest figures show a lead of 28,036 votes for Scott W. Lucas, Horner candidate in the Democratic senatorial primary, over his opponent Michael L. Igoe who is backed by the Kelly-Nash machine. The vote from 988 of the State's 8,286 precincts has not been announced, but it is presumed that most of these precincts will favor Mr. Lucas since they are chiefly outside the Chicago area, stronghold of the Kelly-Nash organization.

New Deal Battle

It was a battle between New Dealers, but the unrequitted and unrewarded Democratic candidates were winning over the Kelly-Nash machine that has received lavish favors from the Farley end of the National Administration. Now that Governor Horner appears to be in the ascendancy, it appears likely the New Deal may swing more strength to his side, and increase the chances of a clean-up in Chicago itself. With New York's administration in reform hands, and the dawn of real hope in Chicago, the chances for better municipal government had a distinct rosy look today. Illinois' results somewhat counterpoised the recent victory of the Pendergast machine in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Lucas, who seems to be victorious Democratic nominee for the Senate, is an old hand in Washington, and a member of the House. While his success over Mr. Igoe is hailed by reform groups, informed observers realize the triumph of Edmund K. Jarecki as Cook County Judge, in charge of the election machinery, is equally important. For at the next mayoral election, Governor Horner is expected to challenge the Kelly-Nash machine when Thomas J. Courtney, present State's

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Decree Powers In France Aid General Peace

New Premier in Position to Work With Britain for European Accord

Plants Reopen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 13—The brightest outlook for many months opened before France today.

The massive victory of Premier Edouard Daladier in Parliament—obtaining approval for his request for power to govern by decree—has combined with prospects for early settlement of the metal trades strikes.

M. Daladier's victory in the Senate must, to all intents, be classed as unanimous. The vote was 288 to 1 — the only reverse ballot being cast for an absent Senator who, without knowledge of the specific question, had left instructions that his vote should go against the Cabinet.

The unusual powers to deal with France's acute labor and financial problems thus become effective tomorrow. The decrees can be passed by the Cabinet, meeting together with President Lebrun.

These developments have completely changed the atmosphere. From "stormy" the French barometer has with characteristic suddenness swung around to "fair."

Work was resumed today in the nationalized airplane factories. As a result high hopes are entertained that a solution of the sit-down strikes affecting more than 100,000 workers in the armaments industries will be found in a few days.

Week Raised to 45 Hours

Furthermore, the basis of the airplane accord is considered particularly promising, since in return for a 7 per cent wage increase the employees have agreed to work 45 hours weekly instead of only 40.

Thus a solution seems to have been found for the hardest problem facing the new French Government—settlement of the sit-down strikes in such a way as to permit increased production in the national defense industry. Much patient effort will still be required to work out a general application of the accord to other plants now on strike, but at least a good beginning has been made.

The other immediate obstacle—the empty treasury—in front of Premier Daladier, has also been successfully hurdled. By overwhelming vote 508 to 12, the Chamber early today passed his bill granting the Government full powers to handle the situation by ministerial decrees, that is, without requiring a Parliamentary vote for each of his proposed reforms.

Financial Measures Outlined

The financial measures as outlined in the foreword of the bill include several points proposed by Former Premier Léon Blum—powers which the French Senate refused to grant him, leading to his resignation.

These moves would give the Government "until the close of the present session of Parliament and not later than July 31," the authority to enact financial and economic measures by decree. These decrees, however, must be ratified by Parliament some time before Dec. 31.

M. Daladier has included, of the Blum proposals, such projects as the super-tax on profits of firms working for national defense, and reincorporation of all expenditures except armaments back into the regular budget.

But M. Daladier's plan drops the capital levy and disguised exchange

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

President Defends Tax On Undistributed Profits

Letter to Senate and House Chairmen Says Business Will Be Helped by Proposals—Harrison Firm in Support of Senate's Different Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13 — President Roosevelt directly entered the tax fight today.

In a letter written to Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who are now in conference on the 1938 revenue measure, Mr. Roosevelt urged the retention of the undistributed profits tax.

Senator Harrison at once issued a statement opposing the President's plea.

The undistributed profits tax was left in the House version of the $5,000,000,000 tax bill, but was wiped out overwhelmingly in the Senate bill. Mr. Roosevelt is thus, in effect, coming to the support of the House leadership. It is known that Mr. Roosevelt had previously appealed privately to Senator Harrison to support the feature of the bill in committee.

Opening Way for Fireside Talk

The President also attacked Senate modification of the capital gains levy by which it substituted a flat 15 per cent rate in place of the House provisions, which included capital gains and losses in the regular income taxable at the surtax rates.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter show a militant spirit which fits into the political picture being prepared by his message tomorrow on Government relief and finances, and the radio address tomorrow night.

"Modifications shown by experience to be desirable, in particular the exemption of small corporations, should be made," Mr. Roosevelt wrote in his letter to Senator Harrison and Mr. Doughton in connection with the excess profits tax.

"But the principle of the tax is sound and it should be retained in our tax system."

Statement by Harrison

Senator Harrison promptly issued a counter-statement:

"The President is entitled to his views. Of course, he accords to everyone else the same right to their views.

"The views expressed in this letter do not coincide with the overwhelming sentiment of the Senate.

"My views are well known and need not be explained in detail at this time."

The Mississippi Senator had a statement written on a piece of memorandum paper when he came from the committee where the President's letter was read to the conferees.

Observers believe there is considerable prospect that the House version of the undistributed profits tax will be restored to the bill, although the House previously weakened it so much from the original that its revival would be largely in the nature of administration face-saving. Senator Harrison may be willing to concede the profits tax feature if the capital gains amendment is accepted.

Senator Harrison drew the Roosevelt letter from his pocket smilingly as he emerged from the conference and reporters asked for a comment.

Text of President's Letter

The text of the Roosevelt letter follows:

The revenue bill as it passed the House and the revenue bill just adopted by the Senate differ in

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

President 'Courts' Congress And Public on Relief Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13 — No Roosevelt message or high political act for years has been so thoroughly and diversely prepared in congressional and popular opinion as the communications on recovery and relief that the President sends to Congress at noon tomorrow and broadcasts to the nation at night.

Apart from these preparations, today marked the lull before the storm. Potential congressional opponents of heavy spending were waiting until they see the exact proposals the President will make before they open fire.

There were indications that more than one rabbit would spring out of the capacious White House hat tomorrow: that schemes for financing some of the new spending by drawing on the Treasury's stores of sterilized gold were in the picture, and possibly other means of providing spending by "non-budgetary" methods. The recently current suggestion that public works expenditures should not count wholly as liabilities on the Federal balance-sheet, but that some asset value should be included, is another method of reducing the impact of new spending proposals.

May Use Sterilized Gold

At his press conference yesterday, when asked if he planned to use some of the Treasury's inactive gold to finance new public works spending—the President simply told his questioner that he was a little ahead of time—a tip that some of the fund, which now totals over $1,000,000,000, might be used for that purpose. And there appeared confirmatory indications today that the public works total would be $1,500,000,000 — as anticipated — while relief spending for the first seven months of the coming fiscal year would start at $1,250,000,000.

Last night, Mr. Roosevelt conferred for 2½ hours with his highest advisers, including Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on the impending program—believed to be a return to heavy spending.

Today the President was presenting his completed program to his ranking congressional leaders, with whom he opened the subject on Monday. He confers late today with Senators Carter Glass, Alben W. Barkley, and James F. Byrnes, and Representatives Edward T. Taylor, Sam Rayburn, and Clarence Cannon —all Appropriations Committee members.

So few stones in legislative preparation have been left unturned. The President, who has recently been criticized for springing startling new ideas after no consultation with Congress, is not falling into that pit this time.

Likewise, the resumption of spending was communicated to the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Canada Has Rich Resource in 126 Species of Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The map of Canada would be a patchwork quilt of 126 colors if all the areas covered by the different species of trees growing in the Dominion were indicated by a separate color.

This quilt would stretch from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast, and from the International Boundary to a point north of the Arctic Circle—a total of 1,223,500 square miles.

To be sure, the fringes would be a little ragged, for Hudson Bay and James Bay on the north, and prairie regions on the south cut jagged pieces from the edges. While in the west, the Canadian Rockies and the Selkirks have pushed their peaks through in some sections.

Nevertheless, it is a warm quilt, protecting wild life, and aiding the conservation of water. And it is a valuable one, too. Latest available statistics, according to the Department of Mines and Resources, show that the value of forest products in 1936 totaled $300,000,000, and the value of exports is placed at $209,300,000—about 20 per cent of the Dominion's total exports during the year.

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Budgeteers

Maurice J. Tobin
(Top) Mayor of Boston

Charles J. Fox
(Center) City Auditor

Francis X. Lang
(Below) Boston Budget Commissioner

Lithuania Bows To Poland But Breach Remains

KAUNAS, Lithuania, April 13 (AP) — The Lithuanian Government today refused the Memel request for the immediate lifting of a 12-year-old state of war in the semi-autonomous Baltic territory.

Replying to representations of Memelites in the Lithuanian Parliament, the Government spokesman said, however, that the state of war might be abolished after an impending law concerning safety of the state was promulgated.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After the first shock of indignation felt here at the way Poland forced Lithuania at the point of the bayonet to resume diplomatic relations and open the frontier, international opinion is pinning its hope to the possibility of Poland's adopting in the future an attitude of studious moderation.

It has always been held here that Lithuania was ill-advised to refuse to have diplomatic intercourse with its next door neighbor since Poland took Vilna by force of arms in Octo-

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Tobin Asks $41.70 Boston Tax Rate, Highest in History

Political and Business Leaders Startled as Budget Message Reveals Need of $3 Increase in City Levy Over Previous Year

Summary of Municipal Finances Gives Impetus to Sales Tax Drive

Mayor Throws Gauntlet to Legislature in Rebuke for Refusal to Grant Him Control Over Departments; Marked Rise in Welfare Costs Noted

Boston and Massachusetts political and business leaders were startled when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin submitted a budget to the City Council late today calling for a $41.70 tax rate.

Besides calling for the highest tax rate in the City's history—$3 above last year's figure—the budget message was seen as being a gauntlet thrown at the feet of the Massachusetts Legislature; for it gives incalculable impetus to the fight for a retail sales tax designed to raise funds which would lift most of the welfare cost load from the State's cities and towns.

The Mayor's message also came as a sharp rebuke for legislative refusal to approve his measure giving him control over Boston school, police, and other spending not now under his jurisdiction.

Tax Rate of $41.70, Highest for Boston, Forecast by Mayor

A tax rate of $41.70 was forecast for Boston today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, by far the highest tax rate in the history of the City and probably the highest tax rate of any large city in the United States.

The Mayor made this blunt and startling forecast as he submitted the annual City and County Budget to the City Council.

Such a tax rate, three dollars higher than last year and over $10 higher than 10 years ago, is not a "pleasing prospect," the Mayor said. But unless the Legislature makes provision for new sources of revenue, this tax rate on real estate will stand, he asserted.

"Sooner or later," warned the Mayor, "we must face the fact that municipal government cannot continue to maintain and provide present activities and services on a tax base which imposes 80 to 85 per cent of the direct burden on one form of wealth."

Budget Reduced

In the face of this almost confiscatory tax rate, the Mayor's City and County budget, which he submitted to the City Council, is the lowest since 1930. Its total reduction from last year's actual City and County expenditures is $61,747.

The Mayor achieved this reduction despite the fact he inherited additional obligations from the Mansfield Administration of about $800,000. In addition, Mr. Tobin was faced with "charges of an emergency nature" of around $400,000.

By this it appears the Mayor was forced to provide for $1,200,000 additional expenses in this year's budget, —that he did so provide and yet succeeded in making sufficient cuts elsewhere to bring the budget below last year's total.

Final Budget of Year

This budget, the Mayor said, is expected to be the final budget for the year. Only an emergency, he believes, will necessitate the filing of a supplementary budget with the Council at a later date.

This announcement is important because it indicates the budget laid before the Council this afternoon is an accurate statement of the financial needs of the City and County

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Drive for Sales Tax Is Given New Impetus By Tobin Budget Data

Drive for the retail sales tax, broadening of the income tax base, or some other serious levy was seen as being given impetus today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's forecast of a $41.70 tax rate for Boston.

Until the Boston tax rate was actually a matter of public knowledge, opponents of the sales tax of 2 per cent on all purchases, were believed to be in the ascendency on Beacon Hill. Today, however, it was clear to observers that the Mayor's announcement had done more to emphasize the acuteness of the present fiscal situation in Boston as a result of seven long years of relief spending than any single thing since the sales tax was advised early in the present legislative session by the Special Commission on Taxation and public expenditures.

Whether this new development would be sufficient to carry the tax or not was, of course, uncertain.

Mayor Wins Acclaim

As a result of his budget message to the City Council, Mayor Tobin was being hailed this afternoon as a very capable political strategist. Experts pointed out that Boston actually has had a tax rate of about $42 for the past two years, but it was camouflaged through borrowing, and the budget was made to appear lower through the expedient of filing several supplementary budgets after the first one went to the Council.

Mayor Tobin, who has asked for the sales tax, turned his back on these former practices (which have been criticized by governmental experts) and threw down the gauntlet to Legislators who refuse to aid his program either making new funds available to the City or by refusing to approve his bill placing under his jurisdiction Boston school, police and other expenditures now outside his control.

Taxpayers Startled

At the same time, however, taxpayers who have been lulled in the past by borrowing to keep the tax rate down, were made vividly conscious of the situation facing them. A rise of $3 per $1,000 of valuation means a sizable hurdle for large property owners, no less than for small home owners.

The drop in valuations, spoken of by the Mayor in his budget message, is likely to start anew the general demand for a complete reassessment of Boston property. While unequalities—brought about by alleged indiscriminate granting of abatements—have been complained of for some time, efforts to gain reassessment through use of the modern mechanized systems (not so prone to political manipulation) have been put off with the plea that such revaluation would greatly impair the rolls on which taxes are now collected.

Since the higher tax rate seems almost certain to impair property valuations all the more, it is expected there will be renewal of the demand to face this situation squarly and place Boston assessments on equitable ground. Only in this way, governmental experts have declared, can Boston clear away the deadwood and build on a sound fiscal foundation.

Economics in the News

Revival of Pump Priming—Trying Again to Cover Up Disequilibrium With Spending-Lending—The Alternative: Repairing the Pump

By H. B. E.

The fear that has gripped Americans for nearly 12 months has, as I pointed out a week or so ago, a distinct geographic locale. In that respect the difference between 1938 and 1932 is profound. In 1932, fear had paralyzed the whole country, particularly the farmer and raw material producers. This time that state of mind is limited to the industrial producers.

Now, if such is the case, is it likely to be overcome by another essay in pump priming? I doubt it. Pump priming, which has already doubled the national debt in six years, has been found wanting as a method of insuring real recovery. When it began there were a total of almost 14 million persons unemployed. Col. Leonard Ayres says they were divided into: durable goods industries, 6½ millions; service industries, 6 millions; consumption goods industries, 1½ millions. I don't know how many unemployed there are today. According to an account in the New Republic, there are anywhere up to 14,000,000. It is safe to say, however, that the ratios as between durable, service, and consumption industries are pretty much what they were in 1932.

What do we gather from these ratios? Only one thing. That the revival of the capital industries is the foremost economic problem. Those industries turn out goods which are not ultimately consumed, goods like machinery and tools and locomotives. Their activity is independent to a great extent of how much money the consumer has in his pocket for the purchase of shoes, clothing, and food. For they have another set of customers entirely. And these customers will buy only when two conditions are satisfied: first, that they can raise money for their purchases from investors; and secondly, that the future will yield profits on their commitments. Today these customers are in no mood to buy, and investors are in no mood to invest.

Yet the new pump priming is mainly based upon the needs of consumption goods industry. In his latest testimony before a Senate Committee, Harry L. Hopkins said the "one central and abiding purpose" of the Roosevelt Administration is to "fortify consumer purchasing power." "Incentive" lending, it is true, is included in the projected pump priming. But, if the lending recommended in the Splawn railroad report is a sample, this will merely take the place of private investment money, instead of trying to restore conditions favorable to a recovery of investment activity.

It is time now to look at the pump. If there is one lesson thrown up by this depression, it is that pump priming will not effect its purpose as long as there is something radically wrong with the pump. The trouble here is top-heavy costs which the price structure cannot support. Two of the most glaring illustrations are building and railroads. Either of these great industries could start a natural recovery if, as Robert H. Jackson has put it in another connection, they could be priced back into the market.

The railroads are today uppermost in economic and political calculations. Here is what one economist has called a 20 per cent industry—that is, the economy is geared to railway purchasing of 20 per cent of the capacity output of such key industries as steel and bituminous coal, fuel oil, and lumber. Now they are out of the market for capital goods. Why? Because they have no credit left with which to call upon investors for money. And the reason is that, as a whole, they are unprofitable. Top-heavy capital and wage costs, reinforcing the falling off of traffic, are pushing them one by one into the courts. Even if they could jack up their "price," or their freight or passenger rates, their condition would not be ameliorated, since the consumer would be driven to alternative means of transport. There must be an attack on costs. This is the particular pump in railroading that requires attention; and no amount of pump priming will serve as an alternative.

In the coming months few will question that the unemployed must be taken care of, but the "central and abiding purpose" should be the fundamental cure of those conditions which have made unemployment inevitable and self-perpetuating.

Baseball on the Moon

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—The Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History today "beat the gun" on opening the 1938 baseball season by "broadcasting" an imaginary ball game on the moon.

The setting was realistic, 2,000 feet of painted close-ups of the moon's surface which the planetarium is showing. The announcer was Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., who is a baseball fan as well as astronomer.

"That's the field," he said, pointing to a shadowy area behind a moon crater. "It is a mile long and half a mile wide.

"It is in the shade because in the sun the temperature is the boiling point of water.

"The first batter hits a long fly. Up and up goes the ball, 500—1,000—1,500 feet. A fielder catches it a quarter of a mile away.

"The next batter smacks a homer. He makes first base in three strides. He goes 30 feet with each step—12 steps to circle the bases.

"But he goes around again. On the moon the rule is six times around the bases is need for a home run. Just 72 strides.

"The next batter lines one over short. The shortstop jumps 30 feet straight up and spears the ball in his glove—socko!

"No, not socko. For there is no air on the moon to carry sound.

"Notice how the pitcher doesn't seem to have 'anything.' Don't blame him. It's against the law of nature to throw curves on the moon. No air—no curves. It's air resistance greater on one side of the ball than on the other that makes a curve."

The moon is so small its gravity is one sixth that of earth. A 150-pound man there weighs 25. But with a ball player's muscles he can run in 30-foot leaps. A player like Ty Cobb would be expected to steal second in two jumps—45 feet each.

Players would need oxygen respirators. But there is speculation whether creatures living on the moon for a million years might condition themselves to do without respirators. Recently astronomers have suggested that some color changes seen on the sides of moon craters may be vegetation, and that maybe there is just a little rarefied atmosphere.

Daylight Saving Enters 17 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 13—Six states and 748 cities and towns in 11 other states will observe daylight saving time during the coming summer, beginning April 24, according to the report of a survey by The Merchant's Association of New York. It will also be observed in 74 cities and towns of Canada and throughout Labrador and Newfoundland, the report adds. The period of observance will end on Sept. 25.

While daylight saving observance during 1938 will be about the same as in 1937, the report says, communities in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maine, and Vermont have been added to the list. The observance will be state-wide in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and practically state-wide in New York.

The report says that the change in time began in Great Britain on April 10 and in France and Belgium on March 27.

In the Boston Section:

City Manager plan proponents elated over adverse report overturn.

Harvard will make no change over Hicks regardless of protests.

Veterans preferment rapped in civil service report.

Building shows marked upturn in new figures.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

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Co-operatives for Grain: National or Local Setup?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 13—The end this summer of the greatest attempt of American farmers to market their own grain does not signify that further effort is to be abandoned. Inquiry here at the grain capital shows that the co-operative marketing of wheat and other grain is going to continue, but in volume much smaller.

The national machinery of farmer grain handling is now being broken down and will probably halt altogether on June 30, the close of the fiscal year of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the huge co-operative now dissolving.

In place of the national unit, some state and regional co-operatives will be reorganized to step in on a local basis. Illustration of this trend is given here at the Illinois Agricultural Association, which is planning to embark on the co-operative marketing of grain, probably in a small way at the start and building up.

Originally this State association had its own grain marketing division, but stepped aside to make way for the formation of the national organization during the Hoover Administration, when the Federal Farm Board inspired the launching of the Farmers' National with Federal prestige and funds. Subsequently the Roosevelt Administration assisted the venture.

Revival of local initiative will doubtless be confined to a number of the stronger States, according to agricultural leaders.

In States where the co-operative grain movement has been weak, co-operative enterprise in grain is expected to disappear.

During the career of Farmers' National the co-operatives in various States, instead of helping the joint undertaking, proved a drawback to it, because they were so weak that they drew on the resources of the national organization.

Apparently co-opefative marketing in grain is going to have to start all over again to build from the bottom up.

Ultimately there may be again a national organization. If so, it will be years in the making. For the near future, the idea of a national grain co-operative has been stifled.

Some of the leases of Farmers' National are being taken on by co-operatives, it is stated at its headquarters here. In other cases storage facilities under lease to Farmers' National have been too big for a State co-operative to swing as yet, and have been acquired by private interests.

Government Acquires Elevators

These leases and the grain owned by Farmers' National comprise its remaining assets. The corporation still possesses 2,500,000 bushels of wheat which it is disposing of in a moderate way from time to time so as not to disturb the market.

The grain elevators it owned were taken over by the Federal Government three years ago and will be sold, it is expected here, to private firms. In 1936 the corporation was refinanced by the Government, which advanced it more money and acquired all its properties.

Evidently one of the greatest coming topics of rural debate will be whether a national organization of farmers for the marketing of their grain is practicable.

National vs. Local Setup

Some of those closest to the Farmers' National think that by all means a national association is the best type, because of its greater ability to seek out markets for all grades of grain, to utilize storage facilities at the most strategic centers, and to pay farmers better prices for their grain than, it is claimed, a smaller organization can do.

On the other hand, it is questioned among critical farm leaders whether farmers have yet acquired the technical skill to operate a national grain business requiring intricate knowledge and demanding great economy. It is pointed out that the Farmers' National lost money regularly.

In reply sponsors of Farmers' National declare that the short crops of recent years made the handling of grain a losing business in which private firms have similarly suffered. Rivalries and jealousies in leaderships are also credited with their part in the collapse.

As a whole, co-operative marketing is not being set back outside of grain by the disappearance of one of its largest enterprises, according to farm organization circles. Each commodity seems to make its own individual field. Grain marketing is one of the most complicated. The co-operative which says it is doing the largest business, the National Live Stock Marketing Association, reports that it had its biggest year last year.

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Huge U. S. Seaplane Shipped to Russia

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 13 (AP)—The largest seaplane ever built in the United States—now dismantled and stored in crates—sailed April 11 on a slow journey to Leningrad, where it will be reassembled and put in service by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The huge 48-passenger seaplane was built by the Glenn Martin Plane Company of Baltimore, Md., for the U. S. S. R., and flown to Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y. There it was taken apart and trucked to the (Moore and McCormick Line) steamship Southlure.

Russian aviators who watched the plane's construction and studied it in trial flights will meet the Southlure at the end of its 15-day trip to Leningrad. Officials of the Russian Trading Company (Amtorg), which purchased the craft for the Soviet Government, were present for the sailing. They did not embark.

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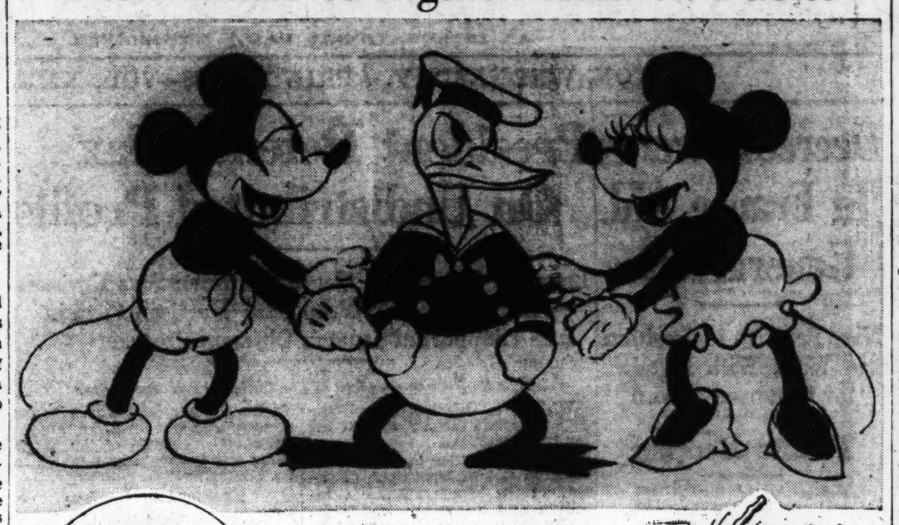

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Leading Characters of the Disney Studio
Upper—Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and Minnie Mouse
Center—Clarabel, Dopey, the Three Little Pigs, Pluto, and Mickey Mouse
Lower—(Left) Six of the Seven Dwarfs; (Right) Snow White

Dewey Is Upheld By State Court In Luciana Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13—The procedure of Thomas E. Dewey, now District Attorney of New York County, in joining 62 offenses in one indictment and thereby obtaining the conviction of Charles Luciana on charges of compulsory prostitution, today has the approval of the Court of Appeals, highest State tribunal. Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, who rendered the opinion, held it was proper to join the offenses, "since the crimes were properly joined together because of their similarity."

The case was seen here as one of the most important growing out of Mr. Dewey's racket prosecutions, it being held that a reversal of the conviction would have opened a long list of racket cases prosecuted by Mr. Dewey to appeal on constitutional grounds. It was the first time in New York criminal procedure that many indictments had been joined in the prosecution of a case. Five of the eight men convicted with Luciana were represented in the appeal.

"Here the crimes charged against all of the appellants were beyond all doubts parts of a common scheme or plan," Judge Crane ruled. "In addition, however, they were all crimes of a similar character, and the substantial similarity was apparent upon a mere reading of the indictment.

"The similarity between the crimes was so striking that the inference that they were connected together or parts of a common scheme is well nigh inescapable. There was here no need to allege a conspiracy, since the crimes were properly joined together because of their similarity."

Disney Rushes to Save Mickey From Threat of Film Fadeout

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 13 (AP)—Walt Disney, Mickey Mouse's papa, is like the old woman who lived in a shoe. He has so many children he doesn't know what to do.

While other film studios are cutting out jobs and slackening production, Mr. Disney's plant employs more than 700 workers—a record number. The "help wanted" sign hangs on the door.

Mickey, who made his first hit ten years ago, is still the No. 1 star. Mr. Disney says so. But Mickey was almost crowded out as the Disney family grew. It's strictly on his creator's orders that he's making a comeback this year.

Mickey Slighted

As Mr. Disney sees it, Donald Duck and other upstarts have been getting the best gags. They were a fresh stimulus and unintentionally the animators slighted Mickey.

Donald is an established star, almost as well-known as the little rodent whom the Japanese call Miki Kuchi, the Spanish Miguel Raton, the Germans Michael Maus and the French Michel Souris.

Pluto and Goofy, the dogs, have won popularity. Wilbur, the grasshopper; Gus, the Goose, and Donald's three duckling nephews, Huey, Dewey, and Looey, are on the upswing.

The three little pigs, after an absence of five years, are coming back—with the big bad wolf. This time they will use a lie detector to foil the wolf, who by now has three little wolves.

Cartoons in Technicolor

Eighteen short cartoons a year is the studio schedule. All are in technicolor. They cost $50,000 each and earn about $15,000 profit. Mickey still has the same voice, Walt Disney's, but his ears are modified, his hands and face smaller.

Minnie Mouse has a different voice. The girl who spoke for her retired last winter.

Some day Mr. Disney hopes to put Mickey in a full-length picture like "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," but he's far down on the waiting list.

"Snow White," finished only last December after three years of work, is regarded by Mr. Disney as an experiment which taught him how to make a better picture next time. It is expected to earn about $7,000,000.

One Feature a Year

One long feature a year is planned. For 1938, it is "Bambi," the story of a deer. Next year it may be "Pinocchio."

Another Disney ambition is to animate cartoons to fine music. He had Leopold Stokowski record "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," recently, but the story has yet to be drawn.

Ford Slips Casually Back to Work After Golden Wedding Celebration

DETROIT, April 13 (AP)—Henry Ford—never the man to go in much for the festivities—slipped back into his accustomed work routine today as casually as if Golden Wedding anniversaries were an ordinary occurrence. Today he was engaged with his laboratory problems, chiefly concerning a new tractor.

Seven hundred friends and fellow citizens, with song and story, climaxed last night in Mr. Ford's "Independence Hall" of his early American village a two-day testimonial to the manufacturer, wishing him and his wife, Clara, "Another 50 years together."

Two days ago the Fords, in an observance more or less thrust upon them, began a public celebration of their 50 years of married life. Last night's celebration, in which "Henry and Clara" took seats in the crowd rather than upon the stage, was the suburban home town's own.

Between singing such tunes as "Love's Old Sweet Song," "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," and "Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet," the assembly heard old friends and associates of the Fords praise them as "good neighbors."

Dearborn's Mayor John L. Carey recalled a recent conversation with Mr. Ford over the anniversary.

"I suppose you'll have a celebration," Mayor Carey said.

"As long as 'Mother' is with me, that's celebration enough for me," Mr. Ford replied.

Mayor Richard Reading of Detroit said the Fords, during the "climb up the industrial ladder," had remained "regular, wholesome, fine, decent folks."

"You have in Mr. Ford a man of vision and courage," Mayor Reading said.

While an orchestra played a wedding march, Mr. and Mrs. Ford went to the stage—she to receive a rare rose tree and he a book of 4,000 letters from admiring friends in the 48 States.

President Asked To Pardon Townsend

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Senator William Gibbs McAdoo (D) of California has asked President Roosevelt to pardon Dr. Francis E. Townsend, old-age pension advocate, who faces a 30-day jail term for contempt of a House committee.

Senator McAdoo disclosed his request today in a letter to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings asking him to give his consideration to the proposal to save the California physician from the jail term.

Describing Dr. Townsend as a "respected citizen of California," Senator McAdoo said he believed he was "ill-advised" in defying a House committee which was investigating his old-age revolving pension plan last year.

The Supreme Court last Monday denied Dr. Townsend's petition for a review on his conviction on the contempt charge.

Several other members of Congress also have suggested a Presidential pardon.

Property Values Found Depressed By Liquor Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In a section of an outlying business district here in which there is a heavy concentration of liquor stores, the front foot rental values range from $3.21 to $10.

In a section of the same area comparatively free from liquor sale outlets the front foot rental values range from $10 to $20.87.

These facts in themselves tell a graphic story of the social and economic effects of the return of liquor. It is especially interesting to the East 63rd Street Council, neighborhood merchants association, which made the survey. To property and store owners in the vicinity it brings the problem home as no wet-dry argument could, observers here point out.

The Council, of course, approached the matter wholly from the commercial angle. Its conclusions are that the presence of so many of these liquor outlets depresses property values. It recommends elimination of excessive liquor sales outlets, and particularly of objectionable taverns and night clubs.

It is true, it is pointed out, that a piece of property for tavern occupancy usually pays a premium above the normal rental in the block, because of the owner's dislike for social criticism, the depreciating effect on the neighborhood and on property values, and the threat of severe personal liability of the owner under State and Federal liquor control laws. But, it is noted, in the end the comparative rental values for the whole area tend to go down when it is filled with liquor stores, as shown in the figures above, and the property owner, though getting more than surrounding properties, actually loses.

The Council says it finds that chain stores and better businesses withdraw in proportion to the degree that the tavern enters any business block. There are, it finds, twice as many chain stores in the section studied where liquor sales outlets are scarce, as in the section where they predominate. The council further notes that in its survey it took no notice of the "cheap hamburger stands" which flourish in areas where taverns are prevalent, nor of restaurants where beer only is sold.

Substantiating further its point that the presence of the liquor stores is objectionable from the real estate standpoint, is the fact, it finds, that the greatest concentration of vacant stores is in the area of liquor sale concentration.

Praise for Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Underpaid Pennsylvania police officers do a job "amazing" in its efficiency and honesty under "terrible conditions," according to State Senator Frank W. Ruth, chairman of the Ruth Commission investigating vice and crime in the State.

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Family Holding Companies Flourished 3,000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The holding company is not a modern scheme. It even flourished in a minor Mesopotamian municipality called Nuzi, some 3,000 years ago, stated Dr. Pierre M. Purves, of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, at a meeting of the Middle West branch of the American Oriental Society in session here.

In this case it was the same family that reaped all the benefits, and in records left on some 4,000 clay tablets reveal how a vast estate was accumulated by buying out parcels of land from peasants who could not meet the 50 per cent interest rate. Through four generations, states Dr. Purves, this family conducted their business on the lines of a holding company, the various branches of the family exchanging deeds and parcels of land for reasons best known to themselves and deriving an unearned income by renting out their vast holdings.

Dr. Purves explained that although the tablets at first were brief and lacked business form and terminology, they acquired a definite business style of writing as transactions grew more involved.

Members of the American Oriental Society attending the meeting also learned that most of the history of ancient Babylonia as the historians have been putting it is all wrong. A racial war between the Sumerians and Semites is not the accurate historical background for Babylonia, Dr. Thorkild Jacobsen, of the Oriental Institute, stated.

"Although Sumerian and Semitic people were involved in a bitter struggle in ancient Babylonia more than 4,000 years ago," he stated, "the war had none of the features of a modern racial conflict. The struggle is supposed to have culminated in the defeat of Sumerian Lugalzaggisi at the hands of the famous Semitic ruler, Sargon. If a present-day historian would put his morning newspaper alongside his ancient sources he soon would see that the fight between Lugalzaggisi and Sargon had none of the feature characteristics of a racial struggle. He would realize that a large section of ancient history had to be rewritten."

Dr. Jacobsen explained that both led city-states which attempted to dominate other similar cities in the country, not two large racial groups, and pointed out that no trace of enmity or even animosity between the two races can be found anywhere in either Sumerian or Semitic literature.

Pacific Floods Teach Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIMAS, Calif.—Forestry officials are making the most of the chance to gain useful information made possible following the winter's devastating flood, and they claim to have found many lessons.

Among these was a confirmation of their belief in the value of dams as flood control projects.

Not one of Southern California's major dams showed signs of weakness, and all reservoirs are full of water for the coming summer, or nearly so. Foresight of engineers in erecting a series of great dams is credited here with a great saving of life and property.

The value of a cover crop on the mountain sides was demonstrated anew. Although the winter's rains came late, they were in time to develop a fair growth of grass and plants which held much of the rainfall. Increased activity of the Federal Government in growing and protecting plant life in the mountains is favored. This is regarded as an integral part of flood control.

Another lesson learned is the value of horses and mules. Throughout most of the year the roads and motor trails built by the Forestry Service are adequate avenues of approach to most of the mountain areas. But when the heavy rains came these roads went out, or became impassable.

The Forestry Service had a crew of 25 men at work at its Henninger Flats Nursery. These men needed food and supplies. A pack train was placed in service to carry food, clothing, bedding, fuel oil and tools to the workers. One or two trips a day were made by the pack train for several weeks. The automobile, say the foresters, is only as good as the road under it, but a saddle horse and pack mule can keep going after roads have vanished.

In some areas the paved roads went out quickly, but the dirt roads built by the Forestry Service continued passable. This was because the pavements followed the canyon bottoms where grades are easy, while the forestry roads wind along the sharp ridges.

'Greatest Show on Earth' Goes On Despite Sudden Strike of Circus Staff

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Strike or no strike, "The Greatest Show on Earth" must go on—and it did.

There were no peanuts or popcorn at last night's performance in Madison Square Garden as several hundred attendants, cogs in the smooth-running machine of the modern circus, quit the sawdust for the picket line, but tradition was preserved.

John Ringling North, "boss" of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus, tugged at ropes and guy wires, a circus lawyer pushed seal wagons, clowns fetched and carried; and the eight-foot "Texas Giant" helped push the 10-ton cage wagon of Gargantua, the gorilla, in place of a six-horse team.

The strikers, members of the American Federation of Actors (A. F. of L.), walked out in a wage dispute a few minutes before the night performance was scheduled to start.

With an audience of more than 10,000 persons waiting, and virtually no one to do the technical work, Mr. North nevertheless ordered the assembly call blown.

Performers pitched in with enthusiasm and for three hours "doubled" in the thousands of tasks of property-lugging, rigging and other work usually done by the attendants. Members of one bareback riding troupe acted as grooms for another.

Several spectators jumped from their seats to help—and were paid off in passes.

So successful were the combined efforts that many in the audience did not realize anything was wrong until Mr. North, as the show neared its end, thanked them for their indulgence during difficulties.

No hands were available to groom and harness the horses and elephants for the opening pageant—a Maharaja's reception to Frank Buck, the animal collector—but it was presented without the animals, to undiminished applause from the audience.

The strike was unprecedented in circus annals. Shows often have been interfered with by weather and other accidents, but labor unions came to the sawdust only last year.

The walkout followed the Union's demand for "on the road" wages of $60 a month and board during indoor engagements in New York and Boston. Mr. North said the Union agreed last winter to accept less and had ignored the matter until two days ago.

The Union did not communicate with the management after the walkout, although it was thought negotiations might be resumed today.

Mr. North said "performances will continue as usual" but did not indicate whether he intended to hire substitute labor.

Playwright Fellowships

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—The Rockefeller Foundation has provided funds for 25 fellowships of $1,000 each for promising playwrights. They will be awarded by the Dramatists Guild over a three-year period.

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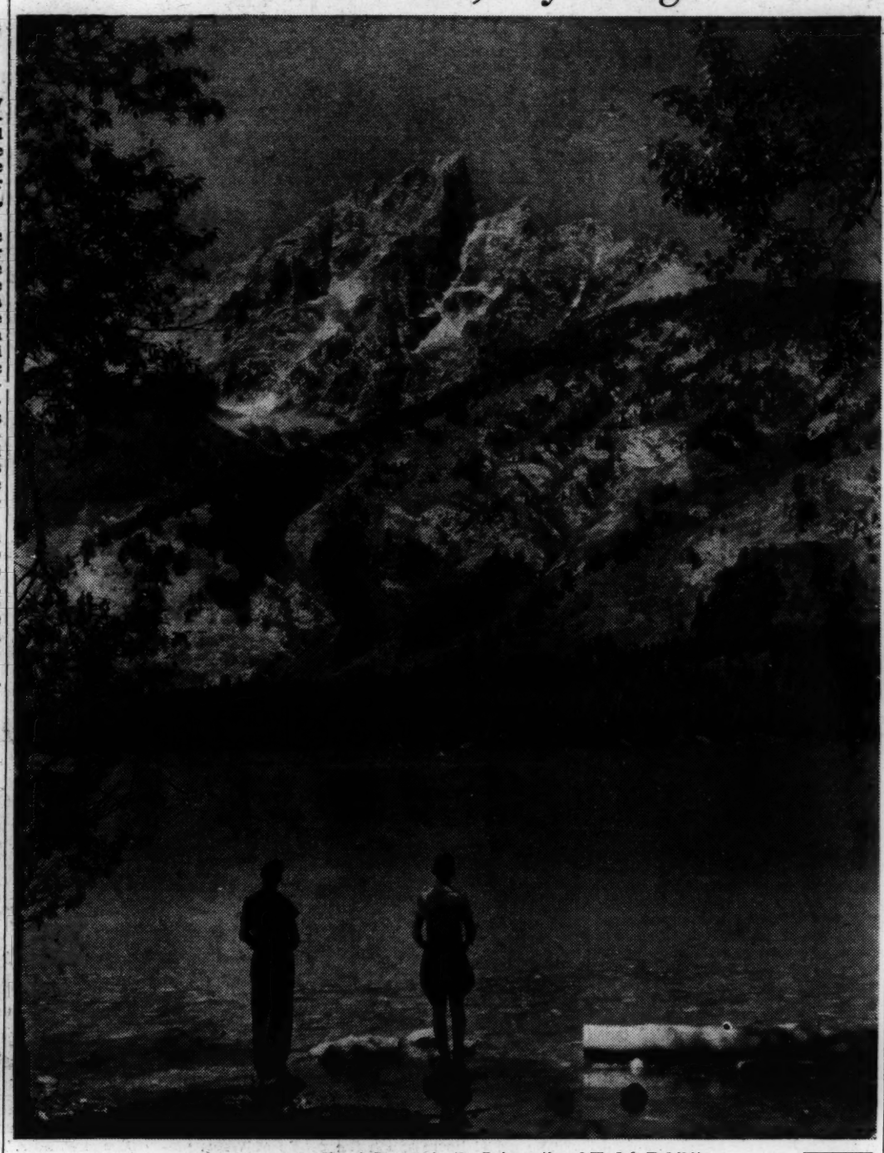

A Photograph by Frank Rogers in the International Kodak Exhibit

"Jackson Lake, Wyoming," a Camera Study by Mr. Rogers, Is One of 200 Photographs, Submitted by Amateurs From All Parts of the World, Displayed in the Kodak International Exhibit for 1938. The Exhibition Is on Display in the Palmer House in Chicago Until April 16

Employee Groups to Protest Dissolution

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 13 (AP)—Counsel for two independent Republic Steel Corporation employees' organizations announced today that they are "determined to contest" a National Labor Relations Board order for their dissolution and will seek exclusive bargaining rights.

The Board found Republic guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered the Company last week to reinstate approximately 5,000 employees who participated in the 1937 C. I. O. "Little Steel" strike. The Steel Workers Organizing Committee had filed the complaint.

The Board also instructed Republic to abolish "the employee representation plan in five Ohio plants."

"I have been instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to protect and maintain the independent status of the two organizations," said Frank T. Bow, counsel for an independent group in Republic plants and another in plants of corporation subsidiaries.

It has not been decided, Mr. Bow said, whether to file with the Board an application for a rehearing or to petition the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to intervene.

Mr. Bow claimed that the two associations represent "practically all" of the 50,000 production workers employed by Republic and its subsidiaries.

"The Labor Board ordered Inland Steel Company to sign an exclusive collecting bargaining contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee because it represented a majority of the workers," Mr. Bow said. "By the same logic we should be given an exclusive contract with Republic."

The Canton, Ohio, attorney added that "these unions were not parties in the complaint . . . and had no opportunity to be heard before the decision was rendered."

Representatives of the independent groups ended a two-day conference here last night.

Little Business Thinks Like Big, Survey Discloses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One of the "little businessmen" at the recent Washington conference was very much interested in the opinions of those present. But he also was interested in what the many hundreds back home who didn't come thought. So when he returned to Chicago he sent out a questionnaire to 2,500 small businesses in a south side business and industrial area. The 1,000 answers he has received to date provide a significant picture—insofar as this limited area is concerned—of the "little businessman's" attitude.

For one thing, it showed that they are pretty much of a mind with "big" business. More than half of them have five or fewer employees. Nearly 90 per cent have 24 or fewer employees. Yet 81.15 per cent are opposed to an increase in corporation income tax rates; 84.43 favored repeal of the undivided profits tax, and 77.87 opposed levy of a penalty tax on family-owned corporations.

The poll was taken by Donald P. Blake of the firm of Chas. B. Blake Company, monument makers.

Other questions, and the answers were:

Should the budget be balanced as soon as possible by curtailing? Yes 90.98. No. 6.29.

Should social security taxes be paid on a "pay as you go" basis? Yes 83.47. No 9.20.

Should the responsibility for relief be returned to state and local communities as rapidly as possible? Yes 86.20. No 9.43.

Should Federal wage and hour legislation be adopted? Yes 20.80. No 78.04.

Should the Wagner Labor Act be amended (a) So that a man's right to work could not be interfered with because he is NOT a member of a union? Yes 91.94. No 5.33. (b) So that there would be a mutuality of responsibility between employer and employee under labor agreements? Yes 89.62. No 3.69.

Should a Federal corporation licensing bill be enacted? Yes 17.35. No 73.91.

Should the Federal Government extend its activities to provide loans for small businesses? Yes 44.67. No 49.59.

Would you favor and support a league of "small" businessmen organized to express our opinions and to keep us informed of legislation, taxes, etc., affecting our general welfare and progress? Yes 84.70. No 5.60.

Do you believe that recovery would be helped if Congress would give all business a long holiday and pass no legislation that would add to business taxes or regulation? Yes. 91.26. No 6.01.

PWA in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately $21,368,975 has been spent on 163 projects in South Carolina during the last four and a half years by the Public Works Administration, says a recent report, which adds that the total did not include the Santee-Cooper or highway projects.

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Car E	122"	30	$10 more
Car F	121"	28	$20 less
Car G	117"	38	$75 less
Car H	124"	38	$37 more
Car I	117"	34	$128 less
Car J	122"	34	$64 less
Car K	116½"	31	$30 less
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China: The New Economic 'Squeeze'

Financial Confusion Is Seen Through Change in Currency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 13—Financial confusion, with most serious consequences for foreign business interests, appears to threaten China as the result of the recent Japanese control of currency in the conquered areas.

The Japanese sponsored Federal Reserve Bank of North China has issued its own notes, replacing the regular Chinese currency. But these notes cannot be converted into other foreign currencies as in the normal practice. The only currency into which they can be converted, is Japanese yen.

This situation, it is becoming increasingly clear to qualified foreign observers, has resulted in giving important advantages to the Japanese businessmen in China, at the expense of other foreigners. So serious has the situation become that diplomatic representations are expected to be addressed to Japan soon by the United States, England, and France.

The new notes of the North China Reserve Bank, being unexchangeable into foreign currency, bave proved an unsatisfactory medium for payment for foreign imports.

Moreover, Chinese currency already has been seriously depreciated as the result of the appearance of the rival notes. Some financial experts believe that the Chinese currency system is threatened with complete breakdown should the Japanese extend the scope of their currency control. That this is not impossible is indicated in the reports that the Japanese may establish a second Reserve Bank, similar to that in North China, for the territory which is under Japanese military control in Central China.

These new currency difficulties overshadow protracted negotiations regarding payment of foreign loans secured by Chinese revenues which have been carried on for several months between the British and Japanese Governments. British negotiators feel that there is little use in agreeing to pay foreign bondholders if the payment is made in non-convertible currency. American and British representations, made here regarding North China tariff reductions favoring Japanese goods, have been rejected on a basis already familiar, through similar discussions about developments in Manchukuo, —that reduction concerns only the North China regime.

Silk Exports Gain 12 P. C. in Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, April 13

Japan's silk exports in March increased 12 per cent over February, it was disclosed today.

The United States took 80 per cent of the total, a fact which Japanese interpreted as indicating boycotts were being relaxed and anti-Japanese sentiment cooling.

Pennsylvania Opens Clinic for Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 13—Of 300,000 new drivers licensed in Pennsylvania last year, "only about 10 per cent" were competent motorists, according to Percy W. Foote, State Police Commissioner.

The Commissioner has opened a "driving clinic" in Harrisburg, where new drivers and drivers who wish to improve their skill may receive both classroom and road test instruction.

Japan Forms Company to Develop Resources in Five Provinces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—With the recent announcement here of the organization of a new corporation, the North China Development Company, it may be said that the blueprint for exploitation of the five provinces which have been occupied by the Japanese Army, Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, and Shantung, has been drafted. In its form of organization the new corporation is quite similar to the South Manchuria Railway, which was organized after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 and has grown steadily until it has become one of the largest companies in the Far East.

The North China Development Company is capitalized at 350,000,000 yen (about $100,000,000). Half of this sum is to be invested by the Japanese Government, half by private groups and individuals. Debentures to the value of five times the capitalization may be floated. Just as in the case of the South Manchuria Railway, where the State is also a half-owner, the Government will play a considerable role in this new North China corporation. It will guarantee the payment of interest and dividends on preferred stock and bonds; at the same time, with its joint participation in the company, it can direct new capital into the enterprises which are considered most necessary for the development of the region.

Private investment in the new corporation, at least in the beginning, is likely to come mainly from those firms, like Mitsui and Mitsubishi, which possess large reserves of capital and far-flung business interests, and from the textile and electrical power companies, which are already considering business ventures in North China. Among the first electrical power enterprises which are projected are a number of small stations to serve East Hopei and the construction of a high tension transmission line between Peiping and Tientsin. Later may come more ambitious schemes for hydro-electric power stations on the Yungting and Lwan Rivers and for the taming of the Yellow River, long known as China's Sorrow because of its frequent devastating floods.

Flood-Control Plans

Large-scale river-control works would be closely bound up with the cotton-growing program, in which Japanese textile companies are taking keen interest. River conservation offers the best means of preventing the alternations of flood and drought which are so frequent in North China and which play havoc with cotton, as with other crops. There is, however, a serious objection to such big projects as the damming up of the Yellow River in its upper or middle reaches. It costs a great deal of money and Japan today is not rich in surplus capital.

The North China Development Company, according to the terms of its charter, is to have charge of "major traffic and transportation enterprises, major communications enterprises, major power generation enterprises, major mining enterprises, salt and salt utilization enterprises and other enterprises recognized as especially necessary for the acceleration of the economic development in North China." This implies a pretty complete monopoly of large undertakings.

Formation of the new corporation marks the end of the hope of the South Manchuria Railway that it might take over the development of North China. Not even the railways are handed over bodily to the South Manchuria Railway, although many executives and engineers of the latter organization are now to be found in supervisory positions on the North China lines. The Kochu Koshi, an affiliate of the South Manchuria Railway, which had been established for the management of economic enterprises in North China, will be dissolved. The new company will take over several business undertakings which the Kochu Koshi had started: the development of the Changlu salt fields, where the Japanese chemical industry hopes to realize a considerable stock of raw material, the new electrical power plant at Tientsin, and a cotton-pressing factory.

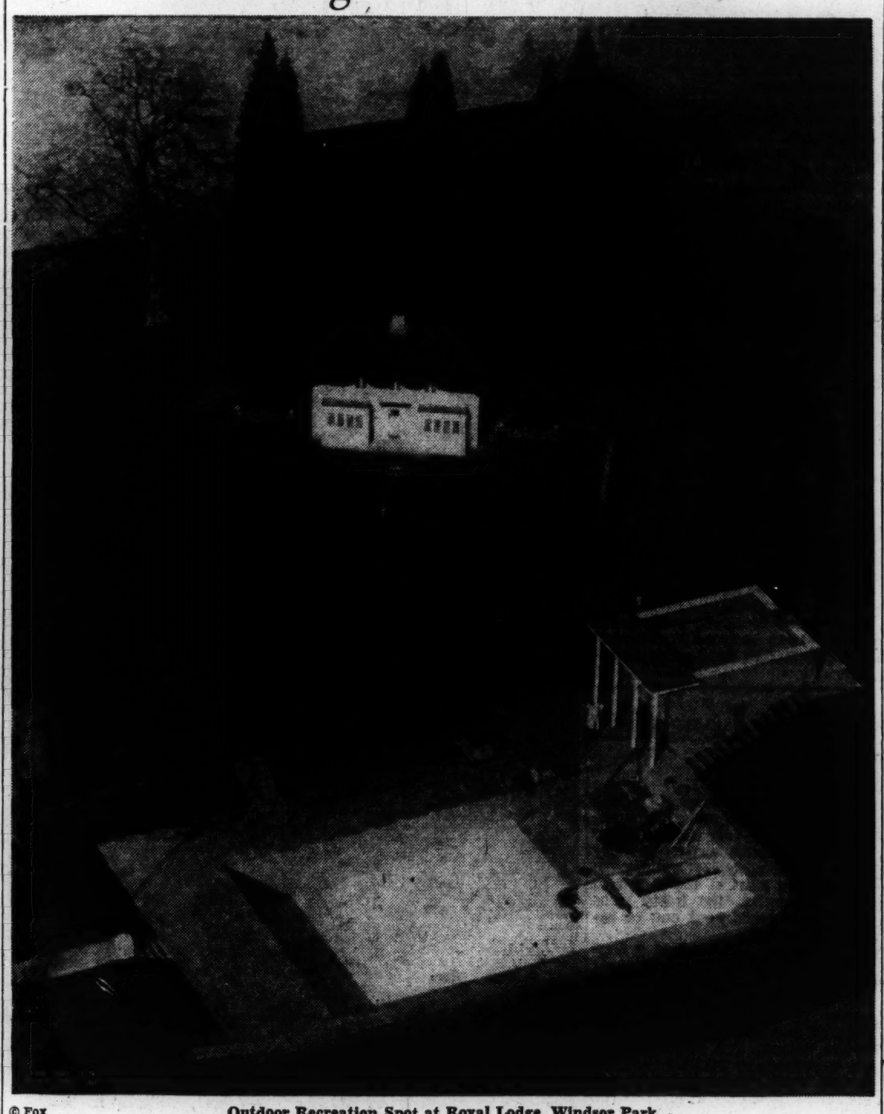
It is hoped here that the establishment of the North China Development Company will bring order and planning into what has hitherto been a haphazard, hit-or-miss process. How much the corporation can actually accomplish in the near future will depend largely on two circumstances: the completeness with which the five provinces are pacified and the amount of capital which will be available for investment in Japan.

Side by side with the North China Development Company there will be a Japan-China Economic Council, with five Japanese and five Chinese members, and headquarters in Peiping. This body will endeavor to avoid conflicts of interest in such matters as tariffs, currency and trade arrangements. There has been a similar body for some time in Manchukuo.

The ties between Japan and North China have been drawn closer by the institution in Peiping of a new Federal Reserve Bank, which has the support of several leading Japanese banks and which has put out a new currency, equivalent to the yen in value and backed to some extent by yen holdings abroad.

The same method of a semi-governmental holding company is to be introduced in the Shanghai-Nanking region of Central China. Here the plans for development are more indefinite; and the new company will be capitalized only at 100,000,000 yen, indicating that North China is to be the chief theater of Japanese economic penetration in the near future.

Swimming Pool for Princesses



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Outdoor Recreation Spot at Royal Lodge, Windsor Park

Here King George VI Will Teach the Art of Swimming to the Royal Children

The model house which the people of Wales presented to Princess Elizabeth as a birthday remembrance is to have a notable addition—a swimming pool especially for Elizabeth and her sister, Princess Margaret Rose. The King, who is an ardent swimmer, will coach both the children, although Elizabeth already has had lessons at the Bath Club in London. The pool's water can be heated as desired.

France

(Continued from Page 1)

control envisaged by the previous Government, and it also abandons the tax on Government bonds, revaluation of the gold reserve and suspension of the sinking fund.

Inflation, borrowing and the revival of production constitute the essence of the Government program. A further ten-billion franc (about $310,000,000) advance to the Treasury by the Bank of France is to be authorized, as well as other bank loans to pay for certain armament orders. A huge defense loan is to be launched as soon as possible.

Judging by the franc's recovery on the London and Paris markets today confidence already is beginning to return to French investors and completion of this loan may be possible in the near future. The franc was quoted at 31.90 to the dollar in morning bank trading, compared to 32.36 at the Bourse closing yesterday.

Hands-Off in Spain

PARIS, April 13 (AP)—The new Government of Premier Edouard Daladier will make no change in France's policy of nonintervention in Spain, officials said today.

In spite of assertions of French Rightists and some foreign observers that arms and munitions shipments are crossing the French border into Government Spain, officials said this policy means the border will remain closed to war supplies.

They declared that to their knowledge no such shipments had gone into Spain from France since the policy of nonintervention was adopted, early in the Spanish war.

Rightist circles, unfriendly to the Spanish Loyalist Government, have been saying that airplanes, tanks and other arms have been shipped steadily into Government Spain from France. Rightist newspapers in Paris have carried almost daily notes on such shipments, although their reports have differed widely.

Lithuania Bows to Poland But Breach Still Remains

(Continued from Page 1)

ber, 1920, in defiance of the Treaties. Such a step, it is felt, could have been taken without prejudicing Lithuania's juridical claim to Vilna.

It is already clear, however, that although the Lithuanians have bowed before the Polish threat of invasion, they do not at present intend to forego the old quarrel which has kept the two countries apart since 1920. They are not going to make it any easier than they can help for Polish timber to float down the Niemen to Klaipeda (Memel), as it used to be when both countries were under the Russian Czars. Nor are they going to encourage the exchange of goods; and though they may be forced to give cultural concessions to the Polish minority they are not going to do so willingly.

Gloved Handling Needed

In fact, there is reason to expect that the forced resumption of contact may, unless carefully handled, serve to increase the opportunities for friction which have hitherto been limited by the fact that neither country had any dealings with the other—except across the barbed wire and pulled up railroad tracks along the "administration line" which served as a frontier.

Despite assurances of Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, to Lithuania in the Polish Senate that Poland "cherishes no ill-feeling against Lithuania and will respect Lithuanian independence," steps have already been taken at Kaunas (the Lithuanian Capital) to strengthen the Army's participation in the Nation's affairs. This move, it is felt, is liable to result in making Lithuania's ties with Soviet Russia much stronger than the mere non-aggression treaty that was signed in 1933. This is a possible outcome of the March 17 ultimatum over which Poland is already expressing considerable concern.

There is reason to believe that though Soviet Russia advised Lithuania to accept the ultimatum, it also made it clear that any threat to Lithuanian independence which might result from non-compliance would immediately bring Russian troops to Lithuania's aid.

Poland's move to force Lithuania to "regularize" its relations with its southern neighbors has been regarded in some quarters as having been agreed in advance by Germany. Most judges, however, think it was a measure of insurance against further expansionism by Adolf Hitler, following his coup against Austria.

Although Poland and Germany are only half-way through their 10-year pact of friendship, the Polish Government knows perfectly well that (to quote Herr Hitler's words in a recent interview) Germany still finds it "a bitter thing" that Poland's corridor to the sea has to pass "through German territory."

That German Slogan

In the Polish view, the German slogan, of "One people, one Reich, one Führer" unmistakably points to an intention of ultimately getting back both the Corridor and Danzig as well as the German district of Memel, now in the hands of Lithuania.

The suggestion that Germany and Poland might do a deal over the Corridor and Memel is scouted in Polish circles and certainly does not march with the strong propaganda within Poland to interest the population in the Corridor—particularly the new Polish port of Gdynia. Polish variety turns often include sketches glorifying Gdynia and the embryonic Polish Navy. Every railroad station has notices of cheap excursions to Gdynia thus emphasizing the importance of this port in the national framework.

Polish industry being almost all situated in the southwest and center of the Country it would be both inconvenient and expensive if goods for export by sea had to go round by Vilna to Memel, instead of being dispatched by Gdynia or Danzig. At the same time, however, Poles are under no illusion that if there were a war, Gdynia might be inaccessible for a while even if it were not irretrievably lost. It is felt therefore that if the alternative route to Memel were opened, it might make all the difference to Poland's hopes of success.

Estonia to Help

Now that the Poles have forced Lithuania to permit the re-opening of the long-disused railway between Kaunas and Vilna, therefore, it is important for them to establish the neighborly relations without which the railway cannot be used. With this end in view, they have enlisted the good offices of Estonia, a friend and associate of both parties.

Estonia and Lithuania have for some years been linked with Latvia in the Baltic Entente. Both Lithuania's partners have long been working for a close understanding with Poland. Indeed, at the very moment that Poland seized Vilna in 1920, a conference was in session near Riga trying to hammer out proposals for a customs union of the four States, and possibly Finland as well.

Poland's seizure of the historic capital of Lithuania in fact interrupted discussions which might have brought an entirely new aspect to the map as well as the politics of eastern Europe.

Today, Poland is anxious to build a broad corridor of neutral states from the Baltic to the Mediterranean with a view, as Mr. Beck has said, to preventing a clash between Germany and Soviet Rusia, although he is suspected of having in the background the further aim of barring German expansion eastwards. The northern end of such a corridor could not be regarded as complete unless Lithuania came in, and it is clear that Lithuania has not been brought nearer by the March 17 ultimatum.

The Quarrel Over Vilna

The Vilna quarrel out of which the Polish - Lithuanian estrangement arose is one of the most involved in Europe.

Historically, Vilna is the ancient and only Capital of Lithuania. But for several hundred years of their existence, Poland and Lithuania were united under a single crown during which time Vilna became to some extent Polonized. Many of the most famous people in Polish history, including Marshal Pilsudski himself, were of Lithuanian origin.

At the end of the World War, Vilna changed hands several times. It was taken by the Germans, then evacuated and then occupied by Poles. During the Russo-Polish war, Vilna was captured by the Bolsheviks who when their ejection by the Poles was imminent, signed a treaty with Lithuania by which they surrendered Vilna to the Lithuanian army.

According to the Poles, the Lithuanians never actually occupied Vilna. But, be that as it may, there is no dispute that the Polish authorities signed an armistice by which they acknowledged Lithuania's claim. No sooner had they done so, however, than the Polish General Lucjan Zeligowski, disguising his soldiers as "irregulars" marched into the City and took it at the point of the bayonet. Instead of being disavowed, General Zeligowski was acclaimed a national hero.

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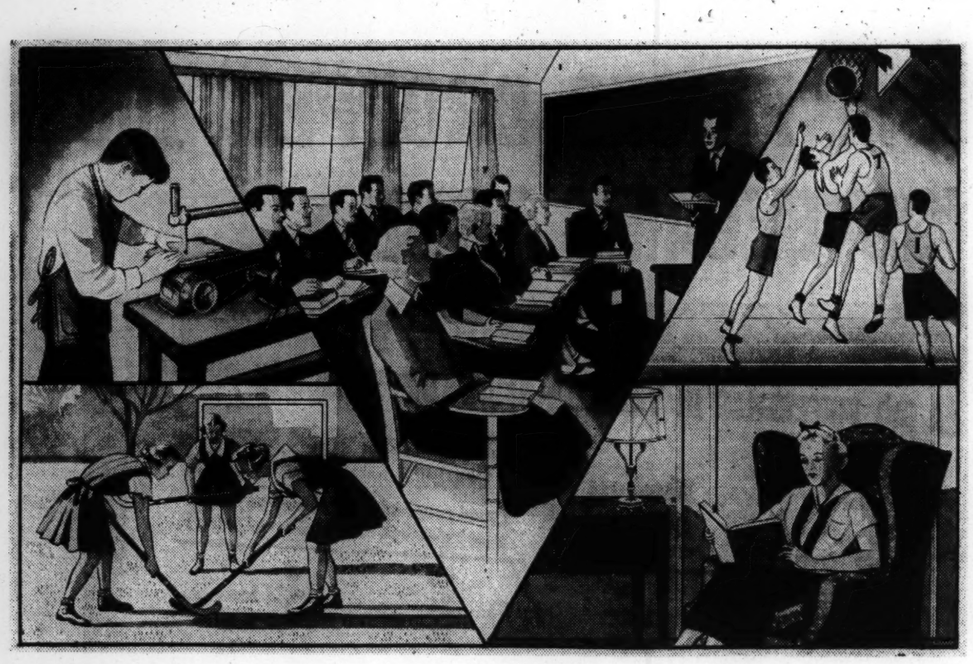

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Look for the advertisements on the Education Pages, Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find the one to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the SCHOOL and CAMP SECTION, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

British Procedure Questioned In Accepting Italian Conquest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 13—While the final draft of the Anglo-Italian agreement has been getting the British Cabinet's final approval, in token of which British War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha is to confer with Signor Mussolini in Rome on April 23, questions are being raised here on the procedure which the British Government is employing for the legalization of Italian rule in Ethiopia—this being avowedly one of the key points in the accord.

Notice has already been filed with the Geneva secretariat that Britain will submit the question of recognizing the conquest to the League Council. Since it was the Assembly and not the Council which approved imposition and abolition of sanctions, however, it might have been expected that the Assembly, rather than the Council, would be the body competent to discuss recognition of the fruits of the aggression that those sanctions were intended to prevent.

Downing Street spokesmen say that all the British Government wants is to obtain a clear statement from the Council that the question of recognizing the Italian conquest is a matter for individual States. They declare that for League members to act on their own resopnsibility in such a matter without obtaining the League's permission is a further and unnecessary blow to the League's authority. It is added that anyhow Prime Minister Chamberlain is pledged not to recognize the conquest without League approval.

Unanimity Unlikely

Incidentally, the Ethiopian delegate has a right to sit in the Council when Britain brings the question before that body. The hope of a unanimous decision on what the British note to the Secretary General calls "an anomalous situation" is thought to be extremely slender, all the more so as Soviet Russia and China can scarcely be expected to vote to approve one League member swallowing another even if Britain can do so.

But this isn't all. When the Assembly unanimously voted to rescind sanctions on July 4, 1936, it simultaneously placed itself on record as "remaining firmly attached to the principles of the Covenant, which are also expressed in other diplomatic instruments, such as the declaration of American States dated Aug. 3, 1932, excluding settlement of territorial questions by force."

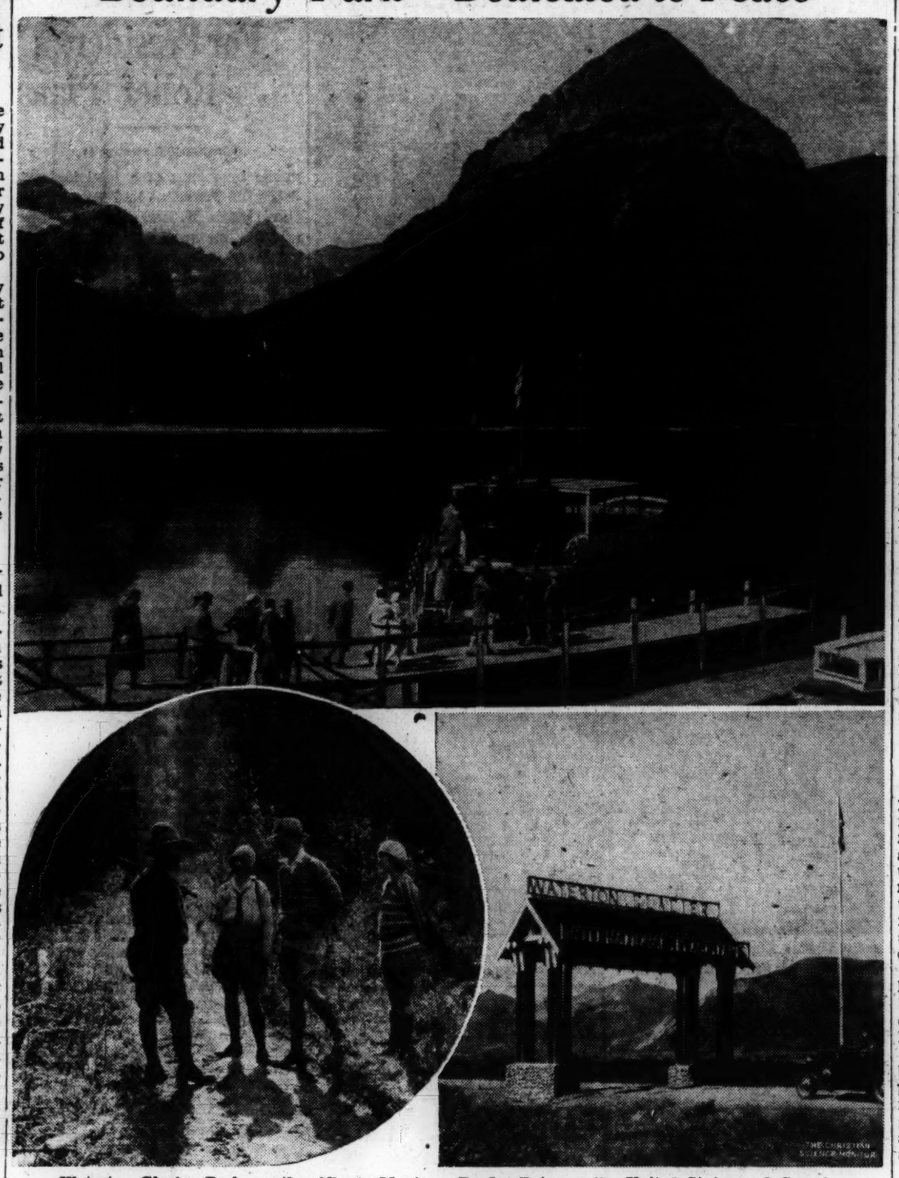
The declaration in question embodies the Stimson doctrine of nonrecognition enunciated in a letter to the League Feb. 25, 1932, on the occasion of the Manchurian dispute. This was signed by 19 American countries, of which three, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, are now members of the Council—the last named, however, is apparently one of the five states referred to in the British note as having recognized the Italian conquest.

Question Cuts Deep

Thus the question raised by British action cuts much deeper than appears on the surface. The League has not only recorded its undeviating opposition to the annexation of Ethiopia, even after Italy had proclaimed sovereignty, but it has done the same with regard to Manchuria. Moreover, it has each time done so in general terms thereby establishing a permanent theory of international law.

In view of the fact the Stimson nonrecognition stand appears to remain the policy of the United States under his successor, observers here are wondering whether the State Department will take any action about the British move, which appears destined to establish a precedent cutting clean across the nonrecognition doctrine. The Pact of Paris on which this doctrine is based, having become part of the American statute book, it is presumed here that the United States is legally unable to follow British example.

'Boundary' Park—Dedicated to Peace



Waterton-Glacier Park on the Alberta-Montana Border Between the United States and Canada

A Ranger Meets Hikers on the Border

International Ferry Links Two Sections of Park

Canadian Entrance to the Reservation

Canada Seeks to Clarify Role in Foreign Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 13—Canada's foreign policy is being sharply reassessed, in the light of shifting world conditions. With Britain concerned primarily for its own domestic defense, with nations rearming, with the League's collective security citadel no longer secure, Canadians see need for re-clarification of their foreign committments.

It's a far cry from the day when Canada's League advisory officer, Dr. Walter A. Riddell, dramatically proposed oil sanctions against Italy at Geneva. It is true that his action was not supported by the British Dominion Government. But it serves to emphasize the contrast with the present which finds foreign policy discussion soft-pedalled in Parliament. Yet the forthcoming session of Parliament may find a change, for Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has forecast that he will make a comprehensive statement on external policy, possibly soon after the Easter recess.

Rapid foreign developments have already suggested new answers to these old Dominion questions: What aid would Canada give Britain in event of grave emergency? How far must Canada go with its rearmament? Shall Canadian foreign policy follow Canada's north-south axis through Washington, and go isolationist, or steer by the east-west axis through London as in years past?

British Policy

From Britain has come a hint in the foreign policy declaration of Prime Minister Chamberlain. Speaking on the practicability of sending aid to bases and garrisons overseas (as in Canada), he said: "In war time there would be substantial demands for reinforcements to be sent to these strategic points, but taking them in order of priority, they are not so vital as the defense of our own country." And he added:

"As long as we are undefeated at home, even though we may sustain losses overseas, we may have an opportunity of making them good hereafter."

Was Mr. Chamberlain reversing a basic question of Canadian foreign policy, and asking of the Dominions, not "how much assistance can you give us in war time?" but "how much aid can we, hard-pressed in Europe, afford to give you?"

Rearmament in Canada

Certainly this interpretation aids the cause of Canadian rearmament. Perhaps it explains the new unanimity with which Ottawa's Parliament has accepted this year's $34,000,000 defense estimate. Two Quebec Liberals of the 12 who last year opposed the defense program have announced a change of position. One, Maxime Raymond, has pledged outright support.

Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie, arguing for Canada's defense outlay in Parliament, has outlined five Canadian views on defense. One, the imperialist view, centered in Ontario, which holds that Canada is bound to support any military action by Britain.

Two is the isolationist view, strong in French Canada and the West. Three, that of the League of Nations protagonists, who would have Canada participate in international action, even to applying military sanctions. Four, the "extreme American" view that Canada should join the Pan American Union and take part only in affairs strictly American.

Five, the view which Mr. Mackenzie asserts to be in the majority, that Canada should make no commitments in advance, regarding either military action or neutrality, but that it should rearm while adopting a policy of watchful waiting. This, he maintained, is the Government's present program.

Arming for Defense?

But the defense outlays raise another question which sounds strangely like an echo from Washington. Is Canada's rearmament purely for defense, it is asked, just as in Washington the query is raised, "Is the United States rearming solely for defense?" Are Canada's six new destroyers designed for external conflict, in collaboration with London and Washington, or for coastal patrol?

Actually most Canadians realize that the Dominion's small naval and air force would hardly be effective far from home. Yet the defense program has been the subject of such violent remarks as those of Camillien Houde.

Important elements of French Canada are still uninfluenced by the rising tide of world armaments. As they opposed conscription in the World War, so today they would fight defense outlays. Basically, their reasoning is the provincialism which makes fortifications for Vancouver Island on the Pacific seem dim and distant to Quebec.

Then there is a suspicion among some groups, even among such strange bedfellows as French Canadians, Eastern radicals and western isolationists, that Canada is somehow being "run" by British policy. To this, the Mackenzie King Ministry replies that it is merely being kept informed of European developments by London. The Prime Minister himself has denied that Britain asked for Canadian counsel in the European crisis of March.

What of the Future?

But the suspicion brings a fear that, sometime, Canada may be drawn unwittingly into a European war through British pressure on the Ottawa Cabinet. Canada, it is recalled, sent its volunteers to the Boer War through Orders in Council.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King has assured Canadians that Parliament will be consulted before Canada ever goes to war again, and he may repeat this assurance after Easter. This may dispose of the House proposal submitted by Grant MacNeil (CCF - Vancouver), which would amend the service acts to insure that Canadian forces could not be sent beyond Dominion boundaries without Parliament's sanction.

For security from Asia, Canada appears to rely mainly upon the United States fleet. Indeed, Members of the Mackenzie King Ministry have plainly said as much. But the Prime Minister faces a delicate future question in dealing with British Columbia's protests over its increasing Japanese population. To help British Columbia without antagonizing Japan, will require neat work at Ottawa.

Czechoslovakia Cool to Hlinka's Slovak Demands

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 13 (AP)—The manifesto of the Rev. Andreas Hlinka, demanding autonomy for Slovaks within the Czechoslovak State failed today to disturb the Czechoslovak Government.

The Rev. Mr. Hlinka, leader of the Slovak (Roman) Catholic People's Party, issued the manifesto yesterday, declaring that nothing was left for the 2,300,000 Slovaks in Czechoslovakia but to fight for autonomy along with the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans who follow the Sudeten German party leader, Konrad Henlein.

An official Government spokesman explained that "the Hlinka party represents a minority of less than one-third of the Slovak people. Numerically this fact finds expression in the composition of Parliament.

Of 61 seats held by Slovak deputies the Hlinka men have 19, he added, while the "overwhelming majority" vote and act with the Czechs.

Premier Milan Hodza himself is a representative of the Agrarian Party made up of both Czech and Slovak farmer representatives.

"The Rev. Mr. Hlinka is a case all by himself," the spokesman continued. "There is a vital difference, moreover, between what he and many Sudeten German leaders stand for. The Rev. Mr. Hlinka has always emphasized that he wants the Slovaks to be a loyal section of our State. The Sudetens, we fear in the last analysis, want to be a part of Germany. Recent demonstrations bear eloquent testimony to this.

"If Hlinka now threatens to make common cause with the Henlein party that is politics, pure and simple.

"He doesn't mean that he wants the Anschluss (union) of this Sudetic region to Greater Germany.

"Need I remind you that Goebbels (Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propoganda) as leader of the Berlin National Socialists, did not hesitate before 1933 occasionally to join hands with Communists to gain certain objectives? Did that mean that he approved of Communism?"

Borgese Is U. S. Citizen

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—Giuseppe Antonio Borgese, noted Italian writer and professor at the University of Chicago, who left Italy in 1930 in protest against Fascism, today became a citizen of the United States. His final papers were approved by John P. Barnes, Federal Judge.

'Peace Park' Plans Spreading Along U. S.-Canadian Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — New work is going ahead on joint recreational preserves between the United States and Canada, as reports from other parts of the world pour in that new fortifications are rising on international boundaries. Along the border between Canada and the United States new travel arteries are being planned and the peace projects which have been started in recent years are being more fully developed.

Only boundary markers, spaced at mile intervals, different flags, customs and immigration offices show in western recreational preserves that two countries share the area. On the Manitoba-North Dakota border is the International Peace Garden. Father west on the Montana-Alberta boundary is the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. There is a park about the Peace Arch on the boundary between Douglas, British Columbia, and Blaine, Wash.

For a mile along the international boundary an ornamental garden with flowers from all parts of the world will soon be under way to become the world's first peace garden near Dunseith, N. D., and Boissevain, Manitoba. Stretching one and a half miles inland from the boundary on each side, the area will be a recreational ground with paths through the woods, small lakes, camping facilities, and memorial buildings erected by the various peoples who make up the population of the United States and Canada. Already planned are buildings by Scots, Poles, and Norwegians.

Originated by Henry J. Moore of Islington, Ontario, who was recently awarded the highest honor of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, the International Peace Garden is to be maintained by public subscription. Land has been donated by the State Governments, and the American side has been developed by the Government as an unemployment relief project. The Canadian side was started last summer. The Garden will have one entrance, and will be fenced to prevent game from destroying the shrubs and flowers. A cairn at the entrance carries a tablet reading, "To God in His Glory, we two nations dedicate this garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another."

Largest of peace projects is the Waterton - Glacier International Peace Park, entrance to which is through the Waterton Lakes Park on the Canadian side and the Glacier Park on the American side. In area it is 1,754 square miles, nearly the size of the State of Delaware. A scenic and game preserve, it is maintained by the Federal Governments of Canada and the United States. In it the international boundary is marked only with boundary posts, a trail through the bush, and an international ferry plying between the two sections of the park.

While there are no peace gardens or parks in the eastern part of the continent, there are many bridges and highways dedicated to the undefended frontier, with new roads and bridges being announced from time to time as the traffic grows.

The idea of peace preserves on the international border is expected to spread, and already plans have been laid for a peace garden on the Mexico-United States border. The founders of the movement hope to spread the idea throughout the two Americas.

Warrant for Archduke Otto

BERLIN, April 13 (AP)—The Frankfurter Zeitung revealed in a Vienna dispatch today that as far back as March 29 a warrant of arrest had been issued against the Archduke Otto, Hapsburg Pretender to the Austrian and Hungarian thrones.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says Austrian Minister of Justice Hueber announced this in a meeting in Ried, in which he declared the warrant was issued because Otto, in an interview, had appealed to the world to "come to the aid of the suppressed population in Austria."

Herr Hueber explained that Otto thereby "attempted to induce foreign states to interfere in Austrian domestic affairs, thus making himself guilty of high treason."

An official of the press department in Vienna said Monday that investigations were in progress "concerning opinions Otto expressed just before the National Socialist assumption of power (in Austria) and well-known declarations by him."

The official did not discuss extradition measures involved. Otto, eldest son of the last Austrian Emperor, Charles, is abroad and several points of international law might be involved. Otto lives in Belgium.

The press spokesman disclosed that investigations also were proceeding concerning the present legal status of Hapsburg properties in Austria which the Government of Kurt Schuschnigg voted to return to the former ruling family.

Salzburg Substitute In Another Country Planned by Walter

MONTE CARLO, April 13 (AP)—A substitute for the famous Salzburg Music Festival in some democratic country was promised today by the Austrian orchestra leader, Bruno Walter.

Mr Walter, appearing in concerts here, said he would help organize and lead the festival and already had the assurance of support from Arturo Toscanini.

Mr. Toscanini previously refused to participate in a festival at Salzburg, and Mr. Walter, admirer of the ousted Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, telegraphed his refusal to attend a Salzburg program when he heard of the German-Austrian union.

The Austrian conductor, who asserted his daughter was held in prison in Vienna, said the festival probably would be held in France, England, or Holland. It would serve in "the name of pure art," he added, as a demonstration against "violence and barbarism."

Students Get NYA Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 1,000 students in 35 institutions in South Carolina are receiving assistance this year from the National Youth Administration, according to information reaching here from Aubrey Williams, Executive Director of the organization.

The national total of students receiving assistance, he said, aggregated one-third less than last year because of a "substantial decrease" in appropriations for the NYA under the 1937 Relief Appropriations Act.

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Safety Record for Traffic Found Improving in Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The drop in the nation's traffic fatality toll in February for the fourth consecutive month, an encouraging record, experts say, especially in the face of an unchanged or increased volume of travel, did not "just happen." It came rather, they hold, as a result of gradual public awakening to the need to do something about the problem. Public consciousness of the rewards of care has been developed through education by press, radio, movies, and public demonstrations, says the National Safety Council here. This public awakening, which is reflected in closer co-operation with safety educators and public authorities, and in greater caution, answers the question, "Why?" regarding the reduction in fatalities. Factors such as better road and safer vehicles are also noted by way of reply.

But back of it all is, "What caused the public awakening?"

At the risk of over-simplifying the answer, one safety experts here says, "Education."

But first, the record itself. The February fatality toll of 2,180 was 16 per cent below that of the same month last year, and 20 per cent less than January of this year. This, the Safety Council points out, was more than a seasonal decline, since in the average year hitherto the February total has been but 16 per cent below that of January.

The January record was 16 per cent lower than that of January last year, while November and December of 1937 both showed drops of 10 per cent from the corresponding months of the year before. It is remarked that the November, December, and January records were made, while the amount of travel either remained the same or actually increased. In January, for example, travel, as measured by gasoline consumption, went up 6 per cent. This gives the drop in the total number of fatalities more significance.

In a democracy, says Sidney Williams, Director of Public Safety for Council, the people get what they want; and when they want safety, they will and do get it. Public opinion, he says, is the most important determining factor in this work. No amount of enforcement, he says, will accomplish anything without public sentiment behind it.

The work of the Council and other safety agencies goes along smoothly year after year, and then suddenly for four months in a row the fatality toll is reduced. Why the effectiveness of the work should show up in just this way, the experts don't know. But they are certain that it's the result of educational and corrective efforts of some kind. Results come slowly. The whole movement, though, gains momentum as it goes along.

In recent months the results of organized safety work have been reflected in the interest taken by civic groups, the American Legion, women's clubs and parent-teacher groups.

The citizen who thought it was smart to "fix" his ticket for speeding is no longer so regarded by his neighbors, Mr. Williams says. In Memphis, Tenn., the city which won the Council's 1937 safety award, Clifford Davis, Commissioner of Public Safety, offers $100 for anyone who can prove a traffic ticket has been "fixed."

Education for safety is accomplished through both the emotional and intellectual approach. Safety experts hold that if everyone drove by reasoning over the fruits of being safe, conditions would be better, though they insist that some "startling" must be done, to get certain people to act reasonably. Wherefore, skill and good driving habits are taught. Thinking of the other fellow is urged, not only from the standpoint of what he might do to you, but what you might do to him. Unselfishness, experts say, is one quality needed above others on the road.

The Council declares that safety activity has increased in the nation in the past few years. It is itself affiliated with 55 chartered Safety Councils, covering most of the larger cities of the country. More than that, 30 states are promoting safety work on an organized basis. Legislation, which, it is pointed out, comes only after educational effort and the stirring up of public opinion, has contributed largely to the record. Last year, 13 states passed drivers' license bills. This year, two more have been passed. All but six states now have drivers' license laws of some kind.

Typical of cities is Memphis, winner of the 1937 award. In that year, Memphis had only 34 traffic fatalities, compared to 50 in 1936. The city did away with four grade crossings and conducted 100 surveys to determine view obstruction at danger points.

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Makings of a Champion Chess Tournament

Wide World

Samuel Reshevsky, United States Title Holder, Studies Move

Scenes in RCA Building in New York City During Play, the Upper Picture Showing Crowd Watching the Chess Wall Boards

'S-sh! Don't Drop That Pin! U.S. Chess Tournament Is On'

NEW YORK—Two men stood to the left of one of the galleries packed close and tense to watch the play in the U. S. Championship Chess Tournament, going on in the RCA building. One of them had a little leather-bound portable chess set in his hand and from time to time he raptly studied the progress of the game as far as it had gone.

The other, mentioning someone they both knew, remarked pensively, "Yes, he plays a fine, risky game."

The other said, "Yeh, but George plays better for the long haul. Those flashy games—they make good watching, but I don't know if they're good judgment. . . . "

They both saw a slight man, with a round face, alert brown eyes and a lavish energy perfectly controlled, coming neatly through the crowding spectators.

"Lo, Sam," one of the men said.

"S h-ssh-shhhhh!" hissed someone peremptorily in the gallery before the wall boards, where runners were swiftly tallying moves from the boards on tables over which players crouched in a roped enclosure in the middle of the room.

The two men shook hands. "Meet Mr. Howard, Mr. Samuel Reshevsky." He laughed genially at his own little joke. "Sam's a pretty good player, too." The United States Champion smiled slightly, moved on, compact, co-ordinated, modest.

To judge from the look of things in the room where the tournament is going on, Mr. Reshevsky had the right idea when he learned to play chess at an extremely early age, because it appears that a lifetime is little enough in which to learn to play even just a good game. And that no matter how much you do learn, it is a mere scratching of the surface of what there is that may be learned.

It seems that in such a tournament the pace of play is 40 moves in two hours. The gallery excitement comes in part as a result of players having squandered time over moves in the early part of the period. The clock is inexorable. They get shut out if the two-hour mark catches them at less than the required number of moves. One day Mr. Reshevsky almost got caught. The galleries almost went wild. They scraped their feet, and made clicking noises with their teeth, and shifted restlessly in their places, so that the referee went around glaring at them, like a schoolmaster with a roomful of tiresome children.

"There are the women, over at the end of the room," someone says. Eleven women are still in the play. Equality between men and women as players has not come yet in chess. "Not many women play anyhow," someone volunteers. "They don't like to sit still well enough. Or to concentrate. Or something."

"The Polish or the Russian Jew has the ideal temperament for championship chess. Or for any good game of chess. It is non-physical activity, requires an essence of concentration, an utter lack of excitability. They make good bridge players, for the same reason."

One of the players ambled out of the roped enclosure. He was laughing genially to himself. "Did you see that last bit?" he said to an acquaintance. "R— hates being attacked, so I thought I'd just give him a little workout." The players get to know each other's vulnerabilities and give themselves little recesses from nervous tension in the form of friendly goes at them.

It seems that no move in chess is interesting in itself—however much it may seem to be, to judge from the groans of a crowd, disappointed in the belief that it had "doped" the obvious reply. But that each move is interesting only and solely for the train of circumstances it opens. If you stop to realize that, out of three moves on each side, it is possible to reach at least 1,500,000 positions, this would seem to be a fair example of understatement.

Well, that's about all this reporter observed, at a session of the tournament.

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Davis Takes Over Post of Chairman Of U.S. Red Cross

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Norman Hezekiah Davis graduated from the ranks of working diplomatists to the small coterie of what can be termed America's "elder statesmen" here today as he took over the chairmanship of the American Red Cross, a post to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt.

According to the President, Mr. Davis will continue to be available for consultation on important foreign policy affairs, in fact he will be more available than heretofore since he will spend a larger portion of his time in Washington. But the fact remains that one of the unique careers in active American diplomacy comes to an end with this elevation to the honored Red Cross post.

Since 1933 Mr. Davis has held the rank of Ambassador without being accredited to any particular country. As a result he has been known as Ambassador-at-Large, and dubbed in newspaper parlance the "American Roving Ambassador." In this capacity he has travelled about Europe and established more general contacts than any single American diplomat ever did before.

It is said of him in some quarters that he is probably the best-known diplomatist in the world. Certainly he has occupied a unique and important position in the American diplomatic service during the past decade.

Lucas Tops Illinois 'Machine'

(Continued from Page 1)

Attorney, seeks the mayoralty against incumbent Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

Reformers Cheered

In short, observers realize big things have begun to happen in local politics. While it is too early to intone the swan song of the Kelly-Nash machine, there now seems a chance that Governor Horner may continue his clean-up drive into the most unsavory corners of Cook County.

Just as New York's example had an effect on the whole country, so the apparent victory in Illinois is expected to hearten reform forces and pull New Deal support away from one more city machine. The dependence placed by the Roosevelt Administration upon unsavory city bosses has been one of the greatest anomalies of its career. Governor Horner's efforts to curb the Kelly-Nash outfit have received little encouragement from the Farley offices in Washington, and it is those offices which control the political sinews.

Governor Horner is credited with being one of the most progressive Governors in the nation, thoroughly allied with New Deal objectives. He has had a succession of struggles against the Chicago city machine, in which he emerged victorious. His most notable prior success was his re-election in 1936.

Mr. Lucas is one of the vigorous younger members of the House. He has served in the last two Congresses, and was prominent in American Legion affairs. He was Chairman of the Illinois State Tax Commission, appointed by Governor Horner in 1933. His congressional district is a farming area, stretched along the Mississippi just north of St. Louis.

Republican Support

It is held significant that the presumptive victory came apparently only with the help of thousands of normally Republican voters.

The switch of Republicans from their own Party primary, in which there was little or no contest, to register protests on the Democratic ballot against the Kelly machine, was indicated by the size of the Democratic vote, which in this off-year election was close to the all-time high of the presidential election in 1936, and the dwindling size of the Republican vote.

Known Republicans asked for Democratic ballots at practically every polling booth. The winning candidates, who in the campaign appealed for such help, themselves admitted results were largely due to this widespread switch. The victory of the group led by Governor Horner and Mr. Courney does not change immediate control of Chicago and Cook County affairs, but greatly weakens this control in the up-State region, and practically assures Horner-Courtney leadership in Down State and State Government matters generally.

Judge Jarecki, Horner candidate to succeed himself, ran well ahead of the Kelly candidate, John Prystalski; this race being confined to the Kelly region. The victory is held of greatest significance in indicating the strength of the Horner group. Incomplete returns indicate also that most of the rest of the ticket put up by the Horner faction was victorious. The Horner group did not put up candidates for minor positions in Chicago and Cook County. Control of the County judgeship means control of the election machinery, though, and provides the wedge which, it is said by observers, may at the next election bring the Horner-Courtney faction into control.

Mr. Courtney, who broke from the Kelly machine just before the 1936 election but who succeeded in running on the regular ticket, at the time polled more votes than President Roosevelt. In the 1936 primary, Governor Horner, with Mr. Courtney's help, defeated the Kelly-Nash candidate for the Governorship nomination. Mr. Courtney has been widely mentioned as the next Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chicago, and the stage, observers say, appears set for this step.

Compared with the last off-year election, when the total Democratic vote in Chicago was 497,733, the size of Tuesday's vote, 875,000, indicates the extent of Republican switching.

The vote in the suburbs also was significant. These towns are normally Republican but they swelled the lead of Judge Jarecki over the Kelly candidate by 30,000.

Republicans nominated Richard J. Lyons of Libertyville for the United States Senatorship by the large plurality over his nearest rival, William J. Baker. Incomplete returns indicated a total Republican vote of about 600,000, as against nearly 1,300,000 for Democrats.

Way Is Paved For President's Relief Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

public by means of a trial balloon. After the President had talked with Gov. George H. Earle, (D) of Pennsylvania, on April 6, the big-spending story appeared exclusively in a New Deal newspaper and its syndicate, and the White House instantly confirmed the story. No overwhelmingly unfavorable popular response having been evoked, the President went ahead with his preparations and turned to Congress.

At the same time, he set about writing a fireside chat, the purpose of which is to build up popular comprehension and support of the program with, of course, a direct effect on Congress. Having just been defeated on the reorganization bill, about which opponents had aroused popular opinion, the President is himself turning to the "grass-roots."

But that is not all. Evidently having in mind the rumors that he was disregarding his senior advisers, like the Vice-President, Mr. Roosevelt held what might be called a "Cabinet Council" last night. For nearly three hours he conferred with Secretary Hull, Henry A. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; James A. Farley, Postmaster General; Jesse H. Jones, RFC Chairman; Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, and his secretaries, James Roosevelt and Stephen Early.

Major Decision

Such a broad-gauge parley indicated that the President considers the impending effort one of his major policy plunges It was denied that the presence of Secretary Hull indicated any international aspects to the economic crisis; he was simply called in as an especially trusted adviser at a grave parting of the ways.

The President's message and radio speech seems to be completed in rough draft, and he is going over them with his advisers. So far, the advisers have been unusually discreet about divulging the specific approach to be made. However, the Cabinet group seemed to be distinctly more favorable to the resumption of pump-priming than the congressional leaders had been. The latter have been largely noncommittal thus far—waiting to see.

Many Possible Methods

Use of the inactive Treasury gold fund would perhaps obviate the necessity of a large bond issue to finance the proposed $1,500,000,000 in public works. Or it might be used otherwise to guarantee proposed RFC lending, and otherwise buttress and uphold the Government credit. Or the mere release of a billion dollars in gold, now held out of the national stream because of inflationary fears last year, might serve to stimulate desired inflation today.

The President waxed unusually forceful at his press conference late yesterday in denying reports of a disagreement with Vice-President Garner. He first said that such stories were made out of whole cloth. But asked specifically whether he had mentioned to Mr. Garner the Vice-President's alleged remark about letting the cattle "put on fat," Mr. Roosevelt admitted he had brought the matter up.

The Vice-President, Mr. Roosevelt said, made no such remark to him. Nor did he express his opposition on pump priming, continued the President. Asked "where did the story come from?" Mr. Roosevelt replied that his questioners should know the answer better than he did.

Reports of basic disagreement between the President and the Vice-President have been actively current for over a year. They became most acute when Mr. Garner left Washington for Uvalde in the heat of the Supreme Court fight last year, when his services were desperately needed by the Administration on Capitol Hill.

The Garner "Revolt"

But within the last two or three months, Mr. Garner has received the credit of leading, more or less behind the scenes, a good deal of resistance to the White House program. Close associates of the Vice-President have often said that he freely expresses his dissatisfaction with various Roosevelt policies. Many such accounts have been printed.

For the first time yesterday, the President denied a specified disagreement with his second-in-command. But he did not deny—he took no position on—the long-range reports. A surface appearance of agreement and good-fellowship between the equally hearty and affable President and Vice-President is unbroken. But what is happening beneath the surface is a matter of rumor, which can only be checked and unscrambled when the memoirs are published.

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Pennsylvania Primary to Test Strength of Lewis and C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13—The new trend in the labor movement toward politics will either be multiplied or else the political influence of John L. Lewis will be splintered by the outcome of the Pennsylvania State primary next month, it is forecast by national labor leaders.

If Thomas Kennedy, candidate for Governor of the coal miners and the Committee for Industrial Organization, is elected, the political power of Mr. Lewis, leader both of the miners and the C. I. O. is expected to boom.

But should Mr. Kennedy, who is the present Lieutenant-Governor as well as Secretary-Treasurer of Mr. Lewis' union, the United Mine Workers, largest union in the Country, be defeated, then both the C. I. O. and its Chairman, Mr. Lewis, will be given their most serious setback.

Into this crisis which seems so likely to send the C. I. O. up or down, the American Federation of Labor is now pushing, hoping to aid in beating Mr. Lewis' candidate and rebuffing the C. I. O.

Big Guns Poised

Apparently the clash of the two labor factions in Pennsylvania politics will bring their principal political collision to date. Hitherto their struggle has been mostly confined to industry. However, they have had various tussles over legislation at Washington in which the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. have taken opposing sides, and in a few city elections their local units have clashed.

In Pennsylvania the big guns of both wings of the labor movement promise to come more directly into political conflict.

Because of the import of the election to the C. I. O. the A. F. of L. feels that its own fortunes are similarly concerned. A C. I. O. victory or loss would hurt or help the rival Federation.

While Mr. Kennedy as a long-time union man carries a native appeal to workers generally, so wide has the split in labor become that A. F. of L. officials declare that their contingent in Pennsylvania, which they claim to be large, will stand out against Mr. Kennedy and vote for his opponent, Charles Alvin Jones, a Pittsburgh attorney.

On the other hand, Mr. Lewis finds in Pennsylvania one of his best political opportunities, and is concentrating on it. The coal miners are very strong in this State of great coal production.

For the first time in this election the organized steel workers will figure as a political factor. In the extent of its steel production Pennsylvania leads all other states. The C. I. O. has the prestige of being the first labor organization to win union recognition and an agreement from the U. S. Steel Corporation, the large independent Jones & Laughlin Company, and numerous other steel concerns.

Besides C. I. O. claims many labor votes from A. F. of L. unions and from railroad brotherhoods outside both factions.

Opposition to the C. I. O.'s political aims is brought to a focus this week with the reorganization of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. The new State federation will be limited to A. F. of L. unions.

Two weeks ago the C. I. O. set up its own State organization, called the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, which unanimously endorsed Mr. Kennedy's candidacy.

Labor's Political Split

Politically the American labor world is now split three ways. The political strategy of labor takes these shapes:

1. The historic nonpartisanship of the A. F. of L., following the policy of rewarding political friends by giving them organized support, and likewise punishing enemies.

2. The C. I. O.'s political arm known as Labor's Nonpartisan League which at this stage follows to a degree the same tactics, depending on the local political situation, but leans decidedly toward promoting independent labor candidates or labor tickets where the prospect is favorable.

3. The labor party movement, most notable in New York City with its American Labor Party.

If Mr. Kennedy loses in the Democratic primary next month, the nonpartisan policy of the A. F. of L. will be reinforced.

Mr. Kennedy's success, however, will spur initiative of other labor men to seek office as labor candidates. If a labor union man can capture the Governorship of the great industrial State of Pennsylvania, that will make a probably unprecedented example.

Movements like that of the Automobile Workers' Union in Michigan, a C. I. O. affiliate now going into state-wide politics, will be stimulated.

And of course the C. I. O.'s organized political vehicle, Labor's Nonpartisan League, will be given fresh energy from a Kennedy triumph. It is through the League that the C. I. O. is attempting to hook up politically with farmers. The League has brought into co-operation the National Farmers' Union, third largest and most radical of the big farm organizations.

The Labor Party movement is separate from the League, though both team together at times for a favored candidate. Whatever promotes labor as an independent political force, such as a C. I. O. victory in Pennsylvania, indirectly fosters the Labor Party idea.

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Music in the Street

THERE is a great deal of courage in the world, when one comes to think of it. Everyone is familiar with the spectacular examples:—Sidney, in dire peril, giving the last invaluable cup of water to the wounded soldier at Zutphen, when he was fighting in the Earl of Leicester's army in Holland; the high-hearted words of Henry V before Harfleur; Sir Walter Raleigh putting on an extra shirt, so that he should not be seen by the people to shiver as he mounted the steps of the scaffold; Charles I in the same situation, where he behaved so gallantly that even a Republican poet, who knew him well, was constrained to write—

> He nothing common did or mean
> Upon that memorable scene,
> But with his keener eye
> The axe's edge did try;
> Nor call'd the gods, with vulgar spite,
> To vindicate his helpless right;
> But bow'd his comely head,
> Down, as upon a bed.

Less intrinsically dramatic, but none the less well-known, is the bravery of Sir Walter Scott, refusing to be made bankrupt, and working night and day to pay off the debt of £120,000 in which the failure of his publishing associates had involved him. Captain Oates, walking out into the blizzard, with the quiet words: "I shall be away for some time"—these scenes, and dozens more like them, we are acquainted with from our youth upward.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT, HOWEVER THEY are multiplied, they by no means exhaust the categories of courage. For, in all of them, the central figure is someone who has made a mark in history, and is clothed with fame. But every day there are other examples, "little, nameless, unremembered acts," of which few people ever hear, done by men and women totally obscure. But now and again a play, a poem, or a story, puts one in mind of these things. There is that last scene, for instance, in J. B. Priestley's "I Have Been Here Before." The hero of this play, in whose thoughts all kinds of dark shadows lurk, by an enormous and brave effort clears himself of these evil imaginings, and through this liberation is able to accomplish something that would take a heavy toll of any man's courage. To do him justice, he appears to think little enough of his own achievement; but it is part of an author's duty to see that his audience, no less than his hero, preserves a due sense of proportion. So Mr. Priestley finishes his play with a short scene that puts the whole thing in just perspective. The setting is a Yorkshire moorland inn; and, as the chief character is left deserted by his friends in front of the parlor fire, to face alone an apparently bleak future, the old innkeeper comes in, rather diffidently, thinking that perhaps a little conversation may help to distract his thoughts. He falls to thinking of the shepherds out on the gusty moorland hills, where the last touch of winter still coldly lingers. "Ay," he says meditatively, "they have their troubles, them shepherds have. But they doan't complain." It is, in fact, not unusual for people to behave well. Courage is not a rare thing. There is a lot of it knocking about the world, if we only look.

♪ ♪ ♪

TWICE DURING THE last year I have been reminded of this scene, both times by music heard in the street. The times and the places were widely separated, one being in Liskeard, in the height of summer, when all the land was ablaze with light; and the other in London, just before Christmas. Liskeard is not a famous town and, though it is in Cornwall, the most magical of English counties, I do not in general look on it with great favor. Yet it has its points of distinction. Just beyond it is one of those enormous viaducts with which the Great Western Railway lends an almost Roman air to some of the Cornish valleys, a viaduct that plays an important part in one of the strangest of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's stories. Among its representatives in Parliament it has numbered the eminent lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, the rival of Bacon, and Edward Gibbon, the historian. Nearby, on Bradock Down, the Royalist, Sir Ralph Hopton, defeated the Roundhead, Ruthven. In comparison with these stirring things, I fear that my own little Liskeard adventure, in which, one misty night, I got lost in the back streets of the town, will play but a minor part in its annals. I recall with gratitude that many of the houses of Liskeard are built in the Georgian style, the best-bred of all English domestic architecture, and that a small shop opposite the chief hotel in the town sells excellent ice cream.

Now that I come formally to set them down, I see that the merits of Liskeard, its notable sights and pleasant things, are more numerous than I thought. And I have omitted to mention its chief glory, its most splendid architectural triumph, which is its church, the second largest parish church in Cornwall, exceeded only by that at Bodmin.

♪ ♪ ♪

ON THE OCCASION of which I am speaking I was driving from Looe to St. Ives. It was one of those rare days in an English summer when the sun pours itself out in torrents of golden heat. The haze shimmered over the car bonnet. Shopkeepers stood at their doors and mopped their florid brows. A few people moved about the almost deserted streets, listlessly, as though oppressed by the heavy pall of stagnant air. Then suddenly there sprang into being a most tremendous burst of music. What it was I could not rightly determine, for my musical erudition is on a par with that of the first Lady Carnock, whose son, Mr. Harold Nicolson, assures us, that she invariably stands to attention at the first notes of the National Anthem and also of "Pop Goes the Weasel." But whatever this music was, it was bold, and loud, and brave; it assailed the lethargy of the universe with the most enormous style; it sounded like an orchestra, with an organ thrown in. As a matter of fact, it emanated from a curious shapeless contraption, whose chief components seemed to be a series of tin cans, which was played by a man standing in the gutter and wearing a battered straw hat, with his clothes in rags.

Four months later, at Christmas, on the coldest day known in London for twenty years, I was waiting outside a shop whilst a friend was making purchases inside. Red, green, and blue electric lights twinkled on a giant Christmas tree, from the branches of which fairies and golliwogs and dolls depended gracefully. People bustled in and out, loaded with presents. The sharp air cut like a sword-blade. And again in the gutter was a man; again his clothes were in rags, and his hat was battered; and again he was not discouraged, but challenged the universe with a bright and cheerful tune, played on a trumpet, the most gallant of all the gallant instruments. Like the sound of Roland's horn, this music echoed through the busy street, with the same badge of courage upon it.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD INN ON THE ROAD TO MYCENAE: *A Water Color Drawing by Marjorie Croft*

Furze, Gentian, And Blackthorn Tree

Tell me what spring is like in Ireland.
In April, what shall we see?

The blackthorn tree
All white with blossom, you will pass by;
And the primroses, and a band
Of bright celandine below the hawthorn hedge.
You will see the apple and the pear
Startling against a blue sky;
And in the golden air
You will hear, yes, you will hear,
Far and near,
The blackbirds and the thrushes cry.
The furze will be yellow in the field,
With its fragrance all unsealed
By the new sun.
The gentian will have begun
To blue the heights, above the ledge
Of the old quarry, where the sheep feed.
In the plowed earth the men will be sowing seed.

O lovely island! With your bogs and your meadows,
Your lights and your shadows,
With your blue mountains and your brown hills,
Your great trees, your turquoise seas,
Your white cottages
With geraniums on their sills,
Your fuchsia hedges,
Your lakes, your winds, and your soft mists falling,
Across the ocean I can hear
You calling,
In the spring—in the April of the year.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

A Bonny Place Is Foula

IN A moment we were standing on the highest point of Foula. It is worth the climb. Everywhere else the land is in the line of sight. But on the cairn of the Sneug the sea is all around, wherever the eye turns. The island, distinct and complete, alone in the waste of sea, lies below on every side. It was a clear day and the whole coast of Shetland filled the eastern horizon. . . .

Suddenly we saw that the Mysterious Watcher had approached within biting distance. As Jemima is a remarkable person, I had better describe her in detail.

She was not a pretty woman but her face was striking. Her body was thin, her hands were worn, her feet were in old shoes, but her figure had natural grace. It was impossible for her to move, or to stand or to sit in an ugly way. Even her plain black shawl, worn by all the women, was caught by her in an individual way round her shoulders, crossed over her breasts and tucked into her waist, so that the rather clumsy outline was transformed into something graceful. She was very light on her feet. Her face was brown and lined. Her mouth had a humorous twist to it and her eyes were her best feature.

She saw us looking and smiled and looked out of the corner of her eye. I said:

"Good afternoon."

She said eagerly:

"Good day to ye both, it's a bonny day to be out on the banks, ye'll not often see so far or so clear as today, so early in the year." . . .

She was fumbling in a fold of her shawl and then held out a fine guillemot's egg, larger than a hen's and much more pointed, of a rather rare pattern of pure white and chocolate, with beautiful bunchy pigment markings at the rounded end. She held it out towards John, and something in the manner with which it was presented told me that it was a calculated ambassadorial gift, and that if John accepted it, he would be "taking seizin." He stretched out his hand. Jemima smiled and placed it carefully in his palm. We were formally "seized of Foula." . . .

She pointed out different places that we had not yet visited and described things we had not yet seen.

"A bonny place is Foula in the soft summer weather," she said. "The work is hard and there's little enough to carry us through the winter but all around there's beauty and there's things to see if you have the mind to see them. They say this will be a lightsome summer. Ay . . . a bonny place is Foula."

Now I am as sure as I can be of anything, and I challenge Jemima to deny it, that she had set out that morning, with the guillemot's egg in her shawl, with the firm intention of tracking us down, catching us in a favourable spot and selling us Foula. The radio report had told the island who we were, and Jemima's quick wit had seen that if we could be convinced that Foula was an ideal location, it would indeed be a lightsome summer for the whole island. She was quite right; for her friendliness and personality dispelled any doubts that may have lingered about our possible reception from the islanders. The present of the egg, though naïvely staged, was a master-stroke. Jemima was undoubtedly Real Estate Agent, Welcome Committee, and Syndicat d'Initiative of Foula all rolled into one.—MICHAEL POWELL, in "200,000 Feet on Foula." (London: Faber.)

God, Good, Is the Only Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years ago a young man called upon a Christian Science practitioner for help. The future looked dark to him, for he was confronted with what was considered an incurable disease. In addition to this physical condition, he was tormented with an ever-present specter of fear, for he was a believer in the false doctrine of eternal punishment. Consequently, his prospect in life seemed to present more of evil than of good. It is little wonder, therefore, that these erroneous beliefs, held in his thought, brought about a serious physical condition!

The Christian Science practitioner whom he asked for help, after uncovering the fear, lovingly turned his thoughts away from evil to good. She repeatedly said to him, "Good is the only power."

"Good is the only power." The young man's consciousness was flooded with a great light, and his fear dropped away. The following day he realized that he had been healed of the so-called incurable disease before departing from the practitioner's home. Indeed, it had been a beautiful and an instantaneous healing. In recalling this experience, he always remembers the Christly message, "Good is the only power."

What, then, is gained from the experience of healing in Christian Science besides physical improvement? This teaching is true and practical. Its healing power is always beneficent, for it purifies the human consciousness. It lifts the burden of false education about God and man, while it destroys ignorance and its baneful effects.

May we not ask, Why should not men acknowledge good to be the only power? Christian Science helps them to do so by enabling them to prove that God is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient. It teaches that, through spiritual understanding, evil thoughts, which are unreal and temporal, can be nullified, destroyed. Because of erroneous teaching, however, humanity believes evil, as manifested in hate, envy, lust, selfishness, to be real. But the earnest student learns, through Christian Science, to prove that good is the only power.

Our experience is in accordance with our thinking, in accordance with what we believe to be real, true, and powerful. Is it not essential, therefore, to see God, good, alone as real? Is it not vitally necessary to understand God's presence and power? By this means we refuse to allow ignorance, fear, sinful or malicious thinking to hamper us, for "we know that all things work together for good to them that love God" (Romans 8:28).

Good is divinely natural; its power inheres in God, Spirit, and is forever expressed. Mathematicians prove the rules governing mathematics. It is possible likewise to demonstrate the rules of divine Principle, and to reflect the good which God imparts. Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 515), "All that God imparts moves in accord with Him, reflecting goodness and power."

In spite of arguments put forward by false education, evil never becomes a continuing fact or reality. Evil is unknown in the omnipresent realm of good. These statements are true and demonstrable because God, good, is real and powerful, and His supposititious opposite, evil, is necessarily unreal and powerless.

Christian Science unfolds to its adherents practicable and usable spiritual truths. These truths are always at hand to bless and guide, as they did in the case of the youth who had lost his faith and hope. The teachings of Christian Science are based on the demonstrable fact that good is the only real power.

If, as we go about our daily duties, we hold steadfastly in thought that good is the only real power, our belief in evil is lessened. Thus, our heritage of peace and harmony becomes more and more apparent, and we increasingly recognize its priceless value.

Christian Science is a practical religion, which deals definitely and successfully with human problems. It tells men not of a far-off heaven, but that the power of God, good, is at hand for us to love and use. It destroys sin today, it heals sickness today, and it lifts our thought to the mount of spiritual vision where evil is discerned as nothing.

We may, therefore, rejoice in finding heaven on earth, and in proving that good can be understood, lived, and practiced, because God is the only power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

A Mountainside of Bloom

IF YOU have seen a cloud of white wings rise
From base to crest of Spring's green-mantled hills,
Or seen a waterfall release from skies
White wings of rapture, guess how dogwood fills
A mountainside with upward flights of bloom—
And you will go at last upon the quest.
Once found, it does not fade, and there is room
For ecstasy like white wings in the breast.

Some day when burdens bruise you with their weight
This vision shall return to lift the load—
A mountainside of bloom! But, soon or late,
To fill the scars of slope and climbing road,
To drift on clear streams, through ravines and glades—
And only memory keeps it when it fades!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

DIOS, EL BIEN, ES EL UNICO PODER

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN DÍA, hace muchos años, un hombre joven visitó un practicante de la Ciencia Cristiana en busca de auxilio. El porvenir le parecía bien sombrío, pues se veía confrontado con lo que se suele considerar como una enfermedad incurable. Además de su condición corporal, estaba atormentado por la obsesión constante del miedo, por creer en la doctrina errónea del castigo eterno. La perspectiva de su vida parecía ofrecer por consiguiente más de malo que de bueno. ¡No es de sorprender, que el estado mental de este hombre produjera en él un estado de salud bien grave!

El practicante de la Ciencia Cristiana a quien se volvió en busca de ayuda, al descubrir su temor, cambió sus pensamientos, bondadosamente apartándolos del mal y dirigiéndolos hacia el bien. Repetidamente le decía: "El bien es el único poder."

De manera que "¡El bien es el único poder!" La conciencia del joven fué inundada de pronto con una luz poderosa, y su temor se desvaneció. Al día siguiente se dió cuenta de que había sanado de aquella enfermedad, llamada incurable, antes de salir de la casa del practicante. ¡Fué una cura instantánea, bien bella! El recordar ese incidente siempre le traía a la memoria aquel mensaje cristiano: "El bien es el único poder."

¿Qué es, pues, lo que se cosecha de la experiencia de curación en la Ciencia Cristiana, aparte del restablecimiento de la salud? Esta doctrina es verdadera y práctica; su poder curativo es siempre beneficioso, porque purifica la conciencia humana. Levanta la carga de las enseñanzas erróneas acerca de Dios y del hombre, cuando destruye la ignorancia y sus efectos perjudiciales.

Así preguntamos: ¿Por qué no han de reconocer los hombres que el bien es el único poder? La Ciencia Cristiana les ayuda a hacer eso, capacitándoles para probar que Dios es omnipotente, omnipresente y omnisciente. Nos enseña que por medio del entendimiento espiritual los pensamientos malos, que son ilusorios y temporales, pueden ser anulados y destruídos. A causa de ciertas doctrinas erróneas, sin embargo, la humanidad cree que el mal, tal como se manifiesta en odio, envidia, concupiscencia y egoísmo, es real. Pero el discípulo sincero de la Ciencia Cristiana aprende a demostrar que el bien es el único poder.

Nuestra experiencia estará de acuerdo con nuestra manera de pensar, de acuerdo con lo que reconocemos como real, verdadero y poderoso. ¿No es esencial, pues, que reconozcamos sólo a Dios, el bien, como real? ¿No es de importancia vital que entendamos la presencia y el poder de Dios? Así nos negamos a permitir que la ignorancia, el temor y los pensamientos pecaminosos o maliciosos impidan nuestro progreso, porque "sabemos que todas las cosas cooperan juntas para el bien de los que aman a Dios" (Romanos, 8:28).

El bien es divinamente natural; su poder es inherente en Dios, el Espíritu, y se expresa eternamente. Los matemáticos demuestran las reglas que gobiernan las matemáticas. Así es posible también demostrar las reglas del Principio divino y expresar el bien que Dios imparte. Mary Baker Eddy declara en la página 515 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Todo lo que Dios imparte se mueve en armonía con El, reflejando bondad y poder."

A pesar de los argumentos promulgados por una educación errónea, el mal no llega a ser nunca un hecho o una realidad perdurable. El mal es desconocido en el reino omnipresente del bien. Estas declaraciones son verdaderas y demostrables, porque Dios, el bien, es real y poderoso, y su supuesto contrario, el mal, por consiguiente ficticio y falto de poder.

La Ciencia Cristiana desarrolla verdades espirituales que se pueden aplicar en la práctica y usar en la experiencia diaria. Estas verdades están siempre a nuestro alcance para bendecir y dirigir, lo mismo que en aquel caso del joven que había perdido su fe y su esperanza. Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana se fundan en el hecho demostrable de que el bien es el único poder verdadero.

Si tenemos presente constantemente, al atender nuestros quehaceres cotidianos, que el bien es el único poder verdadero, nuestra creencia en el mal se disminuye. Así nuestra herencia de paz y armonía llega a ser cada vez más aparente, y reconocemos su valor inestimable.

La Ciencia Cristiana es una religión práctica y con ayuda de ella se pueden encontrar soluciones ciertas para los problemas humanos. No les cuenta a los hombres de un cielo lejano, sino que les dice que el poder de Dios, el bien, está cerca de todos nosotros para que lo amemos y nos aprovechemos de él. Destruye el pecado hoy en día, cura la enfermedad hoy en día, y eleva nuestro pensamiento al monte de la inspiración espiritual, en donde el mal se reconoce como una irrealidad.

Podemos regocijarnos, por lo tanto, al encontrar el cielo en la tierra, demostrando que el bien puede comprenderse, vivirse y practicarse, porque Dios es el único poder.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Chair With Long Legs

IT WAS in the summer of 1923 that I first knew Edwin Arlington Robinson—the summer he spent in England. I was a newcomer in the MacDowell Colony in New Hampshire and occupied his studio while he was away. One morning in midseason there was much low-voiced, somewhat awesome passing of the word that "E. A." was returning sooner than had been expected. I did not need to be told that he would want the studio that was his customarily.

Late one afternoon I moved into another with so little disarrangement that I was ready for work again the next morning. But there was no chair with the long legs required by a man more than six feet tall. And in the studio I had just left, there was an entire set of three that were perfect for any one of my height. Without very seriously thinking that Mr. Robinson might not care to have the set broken for the rest of the summer, I struck off through the deep pine woods to see if he had yet arrived.

I came up the hill through the notch that had been cut in the timber to give him a full view of Mt. Monadnock. The door was open, and in the line of light between the doorway and the low wide window in the other end of the good-sized room I could see a man sitting in a rocking-chair which moved to and fro very gently. I was glad that he had got no farther into his day's work than that.

When I knocked, he came and hesitantly pushed the screen door halfway open as if he were much embarrassed at the sight of any one, and after a timorous "How do you do," stood awkwardly speechless: a tallish man with alert white-pink face, thinning dark hair that was scarcely touched with white, a cropped mustache, small ears that seemed to hug his head, and brown eyes that were as steady as if they were gray. I caught something of his embarrassment, but managed to state my errand.

"Come in," at last he said quite pleasantly, as if he had just remembered to do something that he should have done long ago. "And won't you sit down? I haven't got into my work yet. I am just back."

As soon as I was seated he resumed his gentle rocking, but as though he had not forgotten that I was there. I could not help noticing the shapeliness of the slender open hand that rested on the arm of the chair. "Why, yes; of course. I can't very well sit on all three of those chairs at once; so I see no good reason why you shouldn't take one of them if you like."

I offered to bring one of mine in exchange, but he assured me that that would be quite unnecessary. He hoped there would never be enough people in his studio at one time to fill the half-dozen that would be left—and there was the couch besides. "But how will you get it over there?" he wanted to know. "It is good stout oak."

I swung the chair high and let the seat of it rest on the top of my head with the back against my shoulders and waist as if it were a huge helmet. He doubted whether I could carry it a half-mile in that fashion, and was still standing outside the studio watching skeptically when I caught a glimpse of him through the back of the chair as I went down over the hill out of sight through the pines.—From "Next Door to a Poet," by ROLLO WALTER BROWN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Willard Centenary Planned For All Countries in 1939

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—The name of just one American is known to feminine groups here and there in the far-off backward lands of the earth. It is not the name of Washington or of Lincoln but of a woman—Frances Willard.

Likewise these remote women have heard of a single city in all the United States, neither New York, Chicago, nor some other metropolis, but a suburb, Miss Willard's home town—Evanston.

These two words from America signify to a scattering of women in rude races something of the freeing of women, of protection of the home, and particularly of temperance.

It is just a little over half a century ago that the spirit of the organization of women vaulted from America across the oceans to create the first international alliance of women in the thousands of years of history.

The shape this first world-wide movement of women took was temperance. It has thrived and today is organized in 53 countries as the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

What part a red-headed, energetic, studious and loving-hearted girl who became one of America's greatest women leaders had in helping women to work together will be retold next year during the centenary of Frances E. Willard. Her achievements will be commemorated throughout the United States and in W. C. T. U. lands abroad.

Here in America, Evanston had its play in building the "strongest and tightest of our national women's organizations" to be found at the opening of the present century

The now general use of the principle of federation in national organizations of clubs and many other types of association—of organization in state units capped by a set of national officials—also was introduced into non-political life by the W. C. T. U. with its hub here.

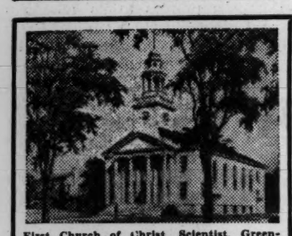
Preparations for a nation-wide celebration of Miss Willard's centenary are now being made here at national headquarters of the W. C. T. U.

Naturally, Miss Willard's home here, "Rest Cottage," will be the center of the commemoration, and the climax of the widespread observance is expected to be in Evanston. The celebration will culminate Sept. 28, 1939, the 100th anniversary of Miss Willard's birth.

In many a public school over the country a special commemorative program will be given on "Frances Willard Day," as the day set for temperance instruction is often called, elsewhere Temperance Education Day. Designation of this subject is made by the Scientific Temperance Instruction Law in 47 out of the 48 states.

Meantime, the nearly 10,000 local unions of the W. C. T. U. are being asked to send in reports on schools, streets, institutions, etc., named for Miss Willard.

The W. C. T. U. hopes also to complete its $1,000,000 temperance education fund next year in honor of Miss Willard. The money is being expended as received to educate against alcohol



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Action in Aid of Refugees Wins Support of Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—This country's position in regard to the delicate problem of political immigration has been made clear in the affirmative response to the invitation of President Roosevelt to coordinate action in favor of the refugees from Germany and Austria.

The objects of the invitation and the presence of an Argentine representative on the international commission to seek a solution of the problem are expected to help assure its success, especially in view of national experience in immigration.

Argentina argues, on the other hand, that in no case can mere good will cause any change in existing laws or bilateral agreements ratified after long and careful study of the social and economic aspects of the immigration problem. As it is, recent experience elsewhere has proved that no precaution is sufficient to impede the voluntary creation of minority problems in these countries at a time when certain states arrogate to themselves the right of exercising tutelage over their citizens abroad. The necessity of a close watch on the economic situation, to avoid a return of unemployment difficulties, is also stressed.

As in other South American countries, there is a determination fully to co-operate on humanitarian grounds. This disposition, however, does not blind Argentine statesmen to the difficulties of assimilating the new type of post-war immigrant. Frequently, even against his will, the political immigrant retains a rebellious feeling, hoping some day to return to his native land to witness the eclipse of his persecutors. This feeling is not conducive to permanent satisfactory settlement, it is argued, and contrasts with the pre-war type of immigrant who definitely abandoned his homeland to seek a new home, with better prospects, in a foreign country.

It is recalled here, as elsewhere in South America, that many undesirables have evaded the immigration laws and introduced a note of discord in national politics. Refugees from Spain, many of them notables, have also broken their pledge of remaining aloof from domestic party disputes after being admitted. This has accentuated the Left-Rightist and doctrinal divisions which continental governors wish to avoid.

The Legislatures uphold equal treatment for the Jews and, as in the case of Chile, protest when there is any suggestion of discrimination; but, actually, the administrative power frequently does not encourage their admission, saying that Jews prefer non-productive occupations which can be filled by nationals.

Many of the expatriates from Austria are recognized to be non-Jews, but in any case the racial difficulty will not prove an insuperable obstacle. Latin feeling has been deeply touched by the persecution of the Jews and there would be little political objection against their reception if an international scheme were worked out in assisting the refugees to settle in this hemisphere in accordance with the different laws ruling in each country. The fears are purely economic and these already tend to disappear as the humanitarian character of the Washington invitation is appreciated.

Pressure Aids Mexico In Staging Parades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Although other cities in Mexico indicated a rising feeling that foreigners, particularly Americans, should be expelled from the country, Monterrey's demonstration of sympathy for President Cardenas in the recent petroleum crisis was unmarred by any such incidents. The parade, while long, was orderly, and was joined in by 10,000 persons.

It is not generally reported however that these mass demonstrations are not always spontaneous; Government employees for instance are threatened with loss of pay if they do not march, while many members of syndicates are threatened with expulsion, and consequent loss of jobs, if they do not march. The Chamber of Commerce was ordered by the Mayor in Monterrey, on threat of heavy fines, to tell all its members to close shop on the day of the demonstration. Hence, too, ready an assumption of complete backing of the President in the present situation should not be made, though the general feeling is one of "standing by."

Dog-Racing Bill And Pari-Mutuel Vetoed by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday vetoed the bill by State Senator Elmer F. Quinn (D), of New York, to legalize dog racing and betting at dog races, holding that it was a matter which, if acted upon favorably, should be by the State Constitutional Convention.

The Quinn bill would have set up the machinery for State regulation of dog racing and for betting on dog races, which, under its terms, would have been permitted in Nassau, Westchester, Erie and Monroe Counties under the rules and regulations of the State Racing Commission.

In his veto message Governor Lehman stated:

"If dog racing and betting at dog races are to be permitted in the State of New York, appropriate change should be made in the State Constitution. Meeting in Albany at the present time, is a constitutional convention. The bill is disapproved."

The Governor also vetoed a bill by Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp which would have made legal a speed of 50 miles an hour for motor vehicles.

The Governor said he believed the bill would not only encourage faster driving, but would make it more difficult for law enforcement officials to control the excessive and reckless speed. Undoubtedly a large proportion of motor vehicle accidents are due to excessive speed in driving, he held.

Reorganization of the State Insurance Fund, which has grown from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, also was approved by the Governor. This measure, sponsored by Assemblyman R. Foster Piper (R) of Erie, places the fund under the charge of eight commissioners named by the Governor. They will receive $25 for each meeting and serve for three years, their terms so "staggered" that three will end with the close of 1939, three at the close of 1940, and two at the end of 1941. The State Industrial Commissioner will be one of the members.

Humane Association Gets Albany Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13—An Albany mansion, home of Col. and Mrs. Gorham Rice, has been purchased as the permanent national headquarters of the American Humane Association. While title has not been passed, the purchase has had the approval of Sydney H. Coleman, National President of the Association.

Eric H. Hansen, General Manager of the Association, said the building would become a memorial to the late Dr. William O. Stillman, prominent Albany physician who headed the Association for 20 years.

Colonel Rice retired recently as President of the State Civil Service Commission. Formerly he was head of the United States Civil Service Department.

I. L. O. Aids Immigration to South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Although the countries of South America are somewhat disappointed with the operation of the League of Nations, there is one Geneva institution held in universal regard there. That is the International Labor Office, where various Latin states have reflected a friendly rivalry in advancing social welfare legislation, bringing numerous beneficial results for their several peoples.

The latest initiative of the International Labor Office to organize emigration to this continent, and the preparatory steps taken at Geneva, together with conference organization, have struck a responsive chord in southern official circles. Immigration has come to be one of the leading practical issues in these countries, as witnessed by the steps the Governments themselves have taken to encourage settlers this year; so that the conference at Geneva was organized with the advance assurance of their co-operation.

It is now a commonplace in South America to admit that the European continent is over-populated and that here there is vast unexploited wealth only awaiting capital and labor to develop. These governments, however, contend that the days have passed when "pioneers" could come to this continent from every part of the world without any control. All the countries, and especially the principal magnets, Argentina and Brazil, have been obliged to establish restrictions, mainly to restrict undesirables.

The International Labor Office has taken into account this viewpoint, as evidenced in the report submitted to the inaugural conference which emphasized that immigration would confer direct benefits on a certain number of South American countries, always provided that adequate conditions are established.

The adequate conditions, as visualized by officials on the spot, must include proved social qualifications of the prospective settler, together with a reasonable sum of capital and a certificate of craftsmanship. To secure immigrants of this blend, two ways are open:

1. Bilateral agreements, such as were the object of the Dutch and other recent economic missions to this continent.

2. A general agreement, aimed at by Geneva.

Both are considered here to be capable of yielding good results, always provided that the European countries concerned give facilities to the emigrants. The Swiss example in this connection is frequently lauded. A central office for Swiss emigration has been established in Zurich, with a federal fund to assist emigrants. The loans must be returned within a stipulated period. Naturally, emigrants receiving assistance are guided to those countries where exchange facilities are most likely. These are readily forthcoming in South America, where the ideal social qualifications of the Swiss type of emigrant are also readily acknowledged.

Jews will not be barred from these New World countries, provided they prove their qualifications and specialize in rural settlement. But there is hardly one of the 10 southern republics which is not hostile to Jewish immigrants in principle. Responsible ministers voice this opposition, openly. There is a general fear that Jews obtain entry based on land settlement facilities and afterwards drift into non-productive occupations in the towns and cities. It is certain that Jewish applications will be subject to severer scrutiny than those of other prospective immigrants.

Sixteen Votes Cast At Nearly $1 Each

BLACKWATER, Mo., (AP)—Votes cost the citizens of this town almost $1 each at the annual town election.

Sixteen votes were cast during the 13 hours the polls were open. Three judges and two clerks served as election officials. The estimated cost of the election was $15.50.

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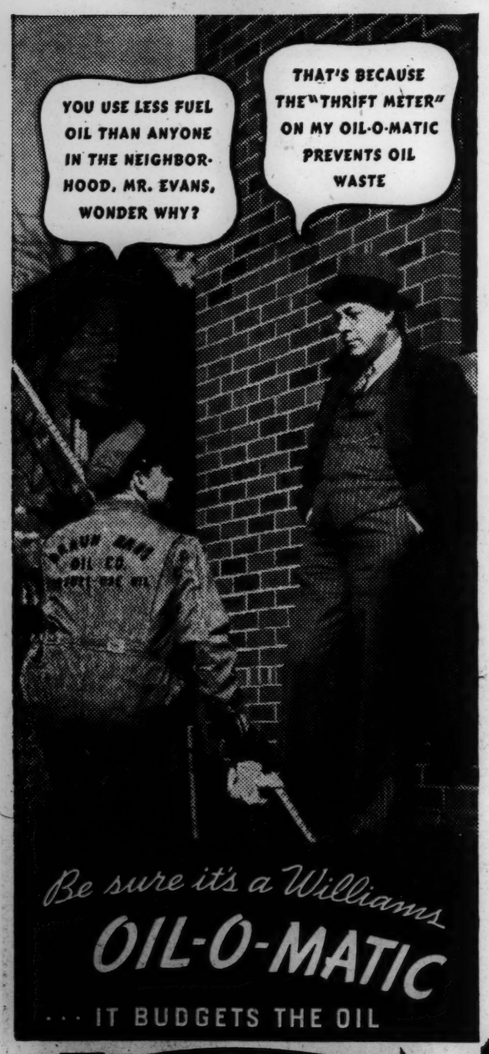
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1938

Preference For Veterans Held as Costly

Special Commission Files Second Part of Civil Service Report

Hits at Conditions

Finds Non-Veterans Are Discouraged and Inferior Men Getting Jobs

Massachusetts "is paying a high price" for its veterans' preference system, which tends to discourage non-veterans from taking civil service examinations and which has resulted in veterans with low marks stepping ahead of more brilliant civilians, the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures stated in the second section of its civil service report filed in the Legislature today.

The Commission also attacked present legal barriers against civil service educational requirements, proposed fingerprinting of all applicants for police and prison positions and recommended establishment of a board of review to hear appeals of civil service employees demoted or discharged by department heads.

Submission of a report on the State Department of Public Works and a summary document later this week will bring the Commission's year-long work to a close. However, the survey work is far from completed, and it is anticipated that the Commission will recommend continuation of the studies for another year. The Commission's final report will outline total saving in governmental expenditures which would accrue through adoption of its recommendations.

Effect of System

Surveying the effect of the present veterans preference system in Massachusetts, under which a veteran with a passing mark of 70 or over is moved to the head of the eligible list, the Commission stated:

"A study of recent appointments shows that veterans appointed usually had lower grades than those of the highest civilians on the eligible list. Thus a disabled veteran with a grade of 77.80 per cent was appointed as junior accountant while the highest ranking civilian had a grade of 94.20 per cent. In another case the disabled veteran had a grade of 82.70 per cent while the highest ranking civilian had a grade of 93.30 per cent. A veteran appointed to the position of receiving teller had a grade of 80.80 per cent, while that of the highest civilian was 98.20 per cent."

The Commission also added that one effect of veterans preference "that cannot be measured statistically is the tendency to discourage persons without veterans' status from competing for the public service. Because of the statutory preference many desirable applicants not entitled to preference probably feel it futile to take certain examinations and thus fail to compete. This is all tremendously important not only because of the particular position involved, but because of the effect upon the entire recruiting machinery.

Age Limitations

"Another effect is the pressure that is brought to bear to avoid the using of age limitations for positions. . . . It should suffice to state that the extra preference given veterans impels them to oppose any restrictions that would reduce the number of positions to which they are eligible."

The Commission pointed out that only Illinois affords veterans the same degree of preference as Massachusetts.

However, any attempt to reduce veterans' preference percentage is of no avail this year, as the Legislature has already referred such legislation to the next annual session, on the promise of veterans groups that the question will be placed before their conventions for a discussion and vote this year.

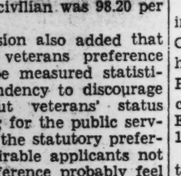
The present law prohibiting establishment of educational requirements in connection with any civil service positions other than professional or other positions for which such requirements are actually stated by law was criticized by the commission as "indirect conflict with accepted personnel practice and represents the absence of an entrance qualification almost uni-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON, April 13 (*AP*)—Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Generally overcast, occasionally clearing tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; gentle to moderate east to southeasterly winds.



Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably showers and slightly warmer in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, possibly showers in the north portion, slightly warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer in the interior.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds mostly southeast; slightly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	43	Minneapolis	46	46
Bermuda	62	58	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	54	52	New York	54	52
Denver	44	44	Norfolk	56	54
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	54	50
Kansas City	62	60	St. Louis	60	60
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	48	46
Miami	72	70	Washington	52	48

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Apr. 13.
B—Minimum, Apr. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:27 p. m.; height 10.4 feet
Thursday, 10:54 a. m.; height 9.9 feet

Light all vehicles by 6:51 p. m.

Tobin to Cut Own Pay By Paying a City Bill

In Boston Today

Tobin Finds Way To Cut Own Pay

Where there's a will there's a way, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has proven that he who wants to give away money badly enough can find a way in which to do it.

Since taking office last January, Mayor Tobin has been trying in vain to turn back $3,000 of his $20,000 annual salary into the hard-pressed city treasury. The Treasurer simply wouldn't take it.

Vainly, Mr. Tobin pointed to the city's semi-bankrupt condition, and intimated the city even may need the $3,000 more than he does. The Treasurer still held up his hand. There is a law, it seems, against turning back part of one's salary.

Today, as the annual budget was sent up to City Council by the Mayor, necessitating a higher tax rate than ever has been levied in the city before, Mr. Tobin told reporters he had found a way to give the city that $3,000.

"Some time after June 1, I am going to spend the money for some project that will be very useful to the city," he said. "I haven't decided yet what the project will be, but it will enable me to take a pay cut like the others."

The Mayor referred to the fact that several department heads had been given pay slashes shortly after he took office. A similar project will be carried out each of his fours years as Mayor, Mr. Tobin said, thereby bringing his annual effective pay down to $17,000.

Building Reports Indicate Activity

Building statisticians fingered their charts today with unrestrained enthusiasm as March building activities in the Bay State revealed a sudden spurt from February's low ebb to pass the previous March figures by more than $500,000. And last March, the statisticians recall, was the beginning of a spring building boom that put hundreds of families into new homes throughout Greater Boston.

Compared with March, 1937, the month just closed showed an increase in building applications amounting to $539,331, or a total of $5,672,115. This figure was $3,158,344, or 125.6 per cent, better than the past February's total which struck a discouraging low ebb.

Once again, the newly opened communities of Newton raised that city's total of $218,000 in new residential construction to first place in Greater Boston's March building. There were 34 new homes applied for in Newton. Wellesley building was second with a total cost of $154,500, Cambridge third with $98,000, Brookline fourth at $95,400, and Waltham next with $93,400.

Bill to License Bicycles Favored

The newsboy who bicycles his way through the suburbs each afternoon, taking the news of the world to every doorstep, received consideration today from a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

It was the result of a long campaign by Edward E. Keevin of Lynn, backed by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, to protect the bicycles which represent the newsboy's investment in his business, and which are indispensable on many streets.

To avoid theft of the "wheels" by heartless individuals who ride off

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Boston Gas Paid Eastern $5,530,514

Testifying at the continued hearing on the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for higher rates, Edwin M. Farnsworth, President of the Company, said the corporation paid $5,530,514 to the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates in 1937.

Of this amount, Mr. Farnsworth told his cross-examiner, Assistant Corporation Counsel Lewis H. Weinstein, $3,500,000 was for the purchase of gas. The remainder, he said, was for the lease of land in Everett, storehouse supplies, labor, electricity, insurance, steam, one and three fourths per cent dividend on stock, interest on borrowed money, and repayment of loans.

Asked if competitive figures had been obtained on the purchase of gas, the witness answered they had not.

Questioned on borrowings, Mr. Farnsworth said all such money obtained by the Boston Gas had been borrowed from the New England Gas and Fuel.

Child Labor Bill Ready for Action

Once again the Massachusetts Legislature prepared today to refuse its ratification of the proposed child labor amendment to the United States Constitution.

As had been predicted, the Joint Committee on Constitutional Law submitted an adverse report on a ratification bill. Representative Charles H. Morrill (D) of Haverhill was the only dissenter from the majority view.

The Legislature is now expected to uphold the committee and vote once more against the 14-year-old proposal, which would give Congress "power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

Last year, only 13 votes were mustered for the amendment in the House and six in the Senate. Hearings were held this year by the committee, headed by Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy on March 30 and April 6, but advocates of the plan admitted: "It is the same Legislature and same Governor as last year, and nothing we say is likely to change them."

Says Its Winchell With Only One L

Entering into a name-calling contest with Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Dorchester as a result of his radio reference on Sunday night to Mr. Coyne's widely publicized "true names for actors" bill, Walter Winchell gave the Representative himself a new name today.

The day after the Winchell broadcast, Representative Coyne sent the commentator this telegram: "Mr. Walter Winchell, New York Daily Mirror, New York. I dare you to tell your radio audience on your next broadcast what your real name is."

Today he received this reply: "Representative Francis X. Cohen, State House, Boston. Dear Mr. Cohen. It is 'Winchell' with one 'l.' You sound like a sorehead. My real name as above stated has appeared in 37 stories about me."

"Winchell has ducked the question," commented Mr. Coyne, whose bill was defeated before the General Court last week.

Pay-for-Itself Flood Control Sped in N. H. by Court Ruling

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 13—New Hampshire's self-liquidating flood control and water conservation program appears certain as a result of a favorable decision from the State Supreme Court last week.

First project will be construction of a flood and conservation reservoir at headquarters of the Connecticut River near Pittsburg, N. H. Preliminary bids run over $1,000,000, and it is expected the project will cost in excess of $2,000,000.

The New Hampshire Water Resources Board will contract and operate the project, financing the program by a bond issue guaranteed by the State. Money for interest, maintenance of the project, and retirement of the bond over an estimated 50-year period will be obtained from fees paid by private power developments along the river. These producers will pay for the surplus water that will be released when it is of value to them, and it being water that otherwise would have rushed over the dams non-productively.

Since the State's highest tribunal has ruled that it had been shown that public protection through flood control was the chief object of the program with the sale of stored up water simply secondary, it is expected that within a few months several hundred men will be put to work on construction.

Tax Reform

Delegates of 15 state-wide organizations representing as many activities met in Concord last week to devise a proposed tax reform resolution to present to the State Constitutional Convention meeting May 11.

When it became obvious that 14 of the organizations were in accord, representatives of the other group, the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, left the session.

Remaining groups favored an amendment to the State Constitution to permit graduated taxation. At the present time this type of taxation is prohibited. Manufacturers at the Concord meeting were the only interests to favor a sales tax, and they objected to the taxation favored by other interests.

Chief objection to income and in-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Harvard Stands On Hicks' Call Despite Furore

University Called Leftist as a Scholar and Not for His Politics, Is View

Oath Exemption?

Standing on the announcement that Granville Hicks, literary editor of the leftist publication, "New Masses," has been named to act as an extra-curricular counsellor in American History, Harvard University will not rescind the appointment no matter how great the storm of protest in the public press, among Harvard alumni, or in the undergraduate ranks may become, it was learned this morning from unofficial but reliable University sources.

While refusing to issue any official statement, authorities at University Hall implied that they would allow no outside pressure to influence their educational policy in regard to this matter.

Mr. Hicks, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate from Harvard in 1923, has been assigned to Adams House, along with six other counsellors who will be in charge of the new plan for the study of American History in the other Houses.

Not Subject to Oath

Inquiry at the office of the Commissioner at the State Board of Education disclosed that unless a person is actually teaching in a classroom, he will probably not be subject to the Teachers' Oath law. This answered the question raised today as to whether Mr. Hicks would come under the law, and if so whether he would agree to its provisions in view of his avowed Communistic affiliations. Since he is a counsellor or special tutor at Harvard, his new duties will not take him into the classroom, and he will thus not be subject to the oath.

According to an Associated Press dispatch this morning, however, no such difficulty would have arisen, for Mr. Hicks stated that he would be "perfectly willing" to take the Massachusetts oath if it were required in accepting a Harvard fellowship. He declared that he had taken a similar New York teachers' oath, requiring fealty to the State and Federal constitutions as does the Massachusetts law, for "two or three years."

Among the undergraduates at Harvard there was some talk, but little actual appearance of any strong sentiment against Mr. Hicks' appointment to the faculty. Most students were inclined to judge the man on his teaching abilities rather than on his political doctrine. The Harvard Crimson, undergraduate newspaper, summed up what is probably the majority opinion at Harvard in an editorial this morning which terms the appointment "perhaps the most positive academic step that the University has taken forward this year."

Known as Scholar

"Granville Hicks is better known as a scholar than as a political radical," the editorial averred, "and on an academic basis only should the merit of his appointment be judged. In selecting Mr. Hicks, the university took into account that he has produced the best historical attempt at American literature since the Civil War and has done other valuable research work. Nowhere along the official line was there opposition to him, which is proof enough that Harvard has determined to give substance to its oft-mentioned shadow of liberalism."

The prospects of mass meetings and petitions against Mr. Hicks which were rumored yesterday had somewhat subsided today, and at the same time Prof. Howard Mumford Jones, head of the faculty committee which is supervising the American History program to which Mr. Hicks was named, termed "perfectly ridiculous" the statement made yesterday in the Massachusetts Senate by Senator Thomas M. Burke that Harvard had granted "a full professorship to an avowed Communist." Professor Jones reiterated the fact that Mr. Hicks's capacity will be merely that of an advisor or leader in a course which is extra-curricular for students and which is also open to the public.

Only one student organization has thus far seen fit to take a definite stand against Mr. Hicks. Merwin K. Hart, Jr., representing the Young Conservatives, voiced strong disapproval.

Easter Lilies

By a Staff Photographer

Typical Display in Boston Greenhouse

Senate Advances Bill for Labeling Of Foreign Goods

The drive to curtail sale of foreign-made shoes, hats, and textiles in Massachusetts, by forcing conspicuous labeling of such articles and the printing of ample notice in all advertising, continued on Beacon Hill today, following an initial proponent victory in the Senate yesterday.

The Senate ordered the legislation to a third reading although the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a lengthy statement, had warned such legislation would lead to the exclusion of all foreign imports. The Chamber pointed out that "no other industrial state is so dependent upon imported materials for the operation of its manufacturing establishments" as Massachusetts.

Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline led the fight against the section of the bill which requires all advertising to identify "conspicuously" the country of origin. However, her amendment to strike out this section was lost by a rising vote of 8 to 6.

Fighting against the bill as a whole, Senator George G. Moyse (R) of Waltham declared a Boston company had sold $650,000 worth of leather to the Bata company of Czechoslovakia and that the Bata firm had sold only $35,000 worth of shoes in this State.

Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton backed up Senator Moyse by declaring, "This would place hundreds of men and women out of jobs and I can't see how any of us can vote to injure the trade of the city of Boston. Our trade will be injured by this bill."

Senator Walter L. Considine (D) of New Bedford, however, contended Bata shoes compete with Massachusetts shoes in other states. However, Senator Considine opposed the newspaper advertising requirement.

Port Wins Battle On Freight Rates

As a result of the Boston Port Authority's three-year battle to obtain ocean freight rates for coffee shipped from Colombia to Boston, equal to those in effect to New York, the U. S. Maritime Commission has ordered steamship companies to refrain from charging discriminatory rates favoring New York. According to Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, thousands of bags are now moving to Boston under the new lower rates.

It is significant, said Mr. Parkhurst, that the several steamship lines involved have accepted the ruling without appeal, and have done away with the $2 a ton extra charge for shipment to Boston instead of New York.

"It is the feeling of all concerned," he declared, "that the development will be of immediate and large benefit both to the coffee trade and to the port itself."

Wheel Out of Line— Gets Ticket in Rhyme

By the Associated Press

Waterbury, Conn., April 13

Policeman John "Jingles" Donahue, traffic officer who substitutes a warning rhyme for a ticket whenever circumstances permit, brought forth one of his best efforts to handle the case of a woman motorist who parked her car with one wheel on the sidewalk.

This is what the woman found when she returned to her machine:

Although I'm famed on radio and stage
For flights of fancy, musical and sage;
Some situations leave me stunned and mute,
Such as the way you've parked this car, my cute.

Youthful Skaters In Worcester Ask Municipal Rinks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 13—A group of Worcester boys of grammar school age demonstrated this week to Mayor William A. Bennett that they knew a bit about the right of petition when they marched into his office in the City Hall and presented him with a petition, signed by several hundred boys and girls, asking for the establishment of roller skating rinks in various sections of the city.

The petition of the youthful skating enthusiasts resulted following a Police Department order prohibiting roller skating on any of the public highways of the City. This action of the Police Department, based on a City Ordinance, was taken following a number of accidents between automobiles and children on roller skates, as well as complaints from elderly adults to the effect that they had been bumped into and injured by skaters.

The Mayor assured the delegation of boys that he would turn the petition over to the Parks and Recreation Department for action.

Taxpayers' Group Attacks Bills To Raise Judges' Pay

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations today informed the Legislative Judiciary Committee that the two measures presented by the House which would offer increased compensation to justices who restricted their private law practice, were "two extravagant district court 'reform' bills." The Federation stated that one of the proposals would add at least $886,000 to the annual court costs, while the alternative bill would increase expenditures by $342,000.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, said that these measures though "purporting to 'reform' the district court would in fact extend large and unjustifiable salary increases to special justices and to court clerks." Accompanied with his statement to the Committee was the first detailed analysis of the financial requirements of the bills submitted.

The bill that would raise costs by $886,000 was filed by Representative Rufus H. Bond of Medford, a member of the Judiciary Committee, and the bill "in substance merely hands out generous salary increases in return for minor concessions," said Mr. MacDonald.

Protests were made by the Federation that court clerks "riding on the tail of a reform bill" would be given increases of $228,000 annually under Mr. Bond's measure, and increases of $160,000 under the alternative bill, filed by the judiciary committee after a recess study.

"With reckless freedom with the taxpayers' money," the Federation executive said that the Bond bill would offer special justices four times the compensation they now average. He added that "in the 20 largest district courts, the 54 special justices whose average compensation in 1936 was slightly under $2,000 each would be offered salaries of $8,000 each on condition they gave up private practice of law except in uncontested matters in the probate or the land courts and in conveyancing."

Hotel Men Try Boston Fare At New England Exposition

Hotel men from all parts of New England will try out Boston hospitality as exemplified in its many hostelries for the remainder of this week.

The vanguard of those planning to attend the fourteenth annual New England Hotel Exposition is already thronging the halls of the Statler for the show now set up in the ballroom, the foyer, the Georgian room and all the public rooms by 140 exhibitors who are displaying more than $2,000,000 worth of furnishings and equipment. The total of hotel, club, restaurant, school and college, camp and institutional buyers from all over the East is expected to reach 30,000 attendance by Saturday.

Response to pre-season advertising, the hotel men say, has already brought inquiries and actual reservations which are well ahead of figures for 1937. The hotel men declare that the coming summer's business prospects are bright.

Today is "Restaurant Day" at the exposition, with national officers present for the National Restaurant Association's regional convention Tomorrow will be "Stewards' Day" and Friday, "Dietitians' Day." On the social side, parties are scheduled for tonight at the Statler, tomorrow night at the Touraine, the State of Maine Hotel Association dinner at the Copley-Plaza Friday night, with the final party of the week at the Copley-Plaza Saturday night.

Boston's leading chefs are sponsoring a "Culinary Art Salon," one of the highlights of the week. There will be a Show Restaurant in the Salle Moderne at which wives and friends of prominent hotel men will don caps and aprons and serve as hostesses and waiters.

D. B. Stanbro, manager of the Hotel Statler, is general chairman, assisted by Co-Chairman Glenwood J. Sherrard of the Parker House and Hotels Bellevue and Somerset, and president of the New England and Massachusetts Hotel Associations, and Arthur L. Race, managing director of the Copley-Plaza, and president of the City of Boston Hotel Association.

City Manager, P.R. Plan Gains In Bay State

Adverse Committee Report Overturned, Further Advance Seen

Aims Outlined

Strengthening of Local Government, Called Main Objective

Proponents of the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of government, elated at overturning an adverse committee report on proposed enabling legislation, were today driving to follow up their advantage in the House of Representatives by forcing the bill through to the engrossment stage.

Chandler W. Johnson, chief advocate and sponsor for years of the legislation which would allow all Massachusetts cities, except Boston, to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system upon a favorable referendum, expressed hope that final House action will be taken today. The adverse report was overturned yesterday by a vote of 67 to 57.

This year's battle on the proposal has thus far paralleled that of last year, inasmuch as in each year the proponents have faced an adverse report. Last year the House and Senate passed the bill, but the Governor referred it to the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures for study. This year, therefore, the plan has the added support of the Special Commission.

Expressing hope for final success this year, Mr. Johnson today said the major purpose of the legislation is to "strengthen the basic structure of local government in Massachusetts." He also declared another aim of the proponents is "to make democratic institutions effective in coping with economic and social problems of the day. The record of Cincinnati in employing the City Manager-P. R. plan has pointed the way to how to make this institution effective."

While some proponents and opponents of the legislation have contended one purpose of the plan is to give minorities representation, Mr. Johnson contended this was not entirely the case.

Support for Measure

Mr. Johnson also made public today a letter from George H. Hallett, Jr., Associate Secretary of the National Municipal League, and secretary of the Citizens Union of the City of New York, in which Mr. Hallett urged passage of the legislation.

"The State of Massachusetts," Mr. Hallett wrote, "has already set a fine example to other states by making Proportional Representation and the City Manager plan separately available for its cities. But the combination of the two whose adoption and proper co-ordinated action this bill would facilitate has been found in practice to give better results than either one by itself.

"The City Manager plan which puts the City Council in control of the entire city government by adding to its powers the appointment and removal of a professional administration needs the protection of P. R. to make that Council truly representative of the people it is supposed to serve.

Supplement Each Other

"P. R., on the other hand, can give more far-reaching benefits if the representative Council chosen by it is given control of the entire city government through the City Manager plan insteal of having it share that control with a separately elected administrator.

"All of the cities operating under this combination are enjoying good government and some of them, such as Cincinnati, Toledo, and Hamilton, O., are among the best governed cities in the world.

"The bill makes readily available the ideal combination of democracy and efficiency."

Massachusetts Gets Plaque for Traffic Safety Record in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Recognition for outstanding achievements in reducing traffic fatalities was formally accorded New England at an award banquet here last night honoring winning cities and states in the sixth annual National Traffic Safety Contest, sponsored by the National Safety Council.

Massachusetts was awarded a bronze plaque for its achievement as the State having the best all-around traffic safety record in 1937, which had been announced March 31 when the contest ended. The State was also adjudged winner of first place among states in the eastern division. Honorable mention in this division went to Maine and Connecticut.

"Had the country as a whole achieved highway safety results comparable to those of Massachusetts, 16,000 traffic fatalities would have been averted in 1937," said D. D. Fennell, president of the National Safety Council, in presenting the Massachusetts award to Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Hartford, Conn., received a bronze plaque as winner of first prize for cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population class. Springfield, Mass., and New Bedford, Mass., received honorable mention in this class as cities which have reduced their traffic fatality rate.

Boston was given recognition as second place winner among cities of 500,000 population or more, while to Greenwich, Conn., went second honors in the 25,000 to 50,000 population class.

Rail-Clerk Pay-Cut Stand

HOUSTON, Texas, April 13 (*AP*)—The Western Regional Association of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks last night, in a formal statement, announced a vigorous fight would be made on any attempt of the railroads to slash salaries.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Goldwyn Follies," with Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Kenny Baker, and others. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30 6, 9:30. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns." Scollay: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland, in "Her Jungle Love." 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also: "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—

"Natural Wonders of the West." "Penguin Isles of the Antarctic," "Quintuplland," featuring the Dionne Quins, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce in "The Bad Man of Brimstone." 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Mama Runs Wild," with Mary Boland and Ernest Truex. 2, 4:50, 7:50. Tomorrow: "City Girl," featuring Ricardo Cortez and Phyllis Brooks. "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan and Robert Young. Also "The Canary Comes Across," a musical comedy.

Strand—
"Craig's Wife," featuring Rosalind Russell and John Boles. Also "Back in Circulation," with Pat O'Brien. Tomorrow: Olivia de Havilland in "The Great Garrick." Also Jack Holt in "Trapped by G-Men."

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse," 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Life of Emile Zola," featuring Paul Muni. Also "This Way Please." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Also "Dark Journey," with Conrad Veidt and Vivien Leigh. Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce in "Bad Man of Brimstone." Also The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble."

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music," 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Jane Pickens, Holland & Hart, Gene Sheldon, Park & Clifford. Tomorrow: William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." Stage: Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

State and Orpheum—
Joe E. Brown in "Wide Open Faces." Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9. Also "Everybody Sing," featuring Allan Jones, Judy Garland, Fanny Brice and others. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15.

Uptown—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Also "Maid's Night Out," with Allan Lane. Joan Fontaine and Hedda Hopper, 2:50, 5:45, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 3:37, 6:39, 9:45. Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." 2:10, 5:12, 8:14.

University—
Paul Muni starred in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." 1:35, 4:40, 8:05.

Boston—
"Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers, Louis Hayward and Anne Shirley. 12:23, 3:52, 7:21, 9:43. Stage: Buck & Bubbles with their Harlem Parade of 1938. Tomorrow: "Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward, Barbara Read, Eric Linden and J. C. Nugent. Stage: "French Follies of 1938," with Count Berni Vici.

Tremont—
Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in "Naughty Marietta." Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young and Ann Sothern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Spencer Tracy and Sylvia Sidney in "Fury." Also "The Perfect Specimen," featuring Erroll Flynn and Joan Blondell.

Tremont Temple—
"Golgotha," a story of The Christ. English version by Jacques Ibert. 1:30, 3:20, 5:12, 7:02, 8:52. Through Wednesday night.

Hub—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "The Awful Truth." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Also "Hideway Girl," with Martha Raye.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," featuring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m. 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan, Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Brookline Village—
"You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone and Cecilia Parker. 2, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Monastery," 4, 7:10, 10:30.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

American Academy of Arts and Sciences—
Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will address the academy on the subject of "Music and Poetry. The Art of Musical Interpretation." 28 Newbury Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. (Thursday, 2:30, instead of Friday.)

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will present a guidance lecture on French Rooms. 11 a. m.

Rowlandson Exhibition at Museum

Through May 15 there will be on view at the Museum of Fine Arts an exhibition of 60 drawings by the great English recorder of the ways of men, Thomas Rowlandson. They have been lent by the Boston collector, John T. Spaulding. Included are landscapes, published and unpublished illustrations for "Dr. Syntax" and humorous scenes.

One of the odd twists of art history is the comparative indifference to the satirical and illustrative arts. It is common to give credit first to the painters of large canvases and then to turn as an afterthought to the graphic artists. It is unfair, especially in respect of the English, to apply standards thus, for the English, a literary race, have done their best in the pictorial arts which lie closest to literature. In recent years there has been a renewal of interest in the satirical and descriptive, and we find writers showing more enthusiasm for Daumier and Goya, Hogarth and Rowlandson.

The drawings at the Museum show immediately the sheer skill in rendering of Rowlandson; nor did he need to be in mirthful or cynical mood to be strong and effective. His landscapes put him in the class of Gainsborough (as landscapist), of Turner and Constable. But more often his eye was on the foibles of men, amusing and paradoxical moments in which man's weaker faculties and less elegant characteristics were more apparent. The humorist adds zest through exaggeration, enlarges rotundities, encourages squatness, leanness, lumpishness; it is all in fun, all for amusement, but occasionally the thrust is more acrid, more decisive.

The pleasant surprise is the color, which is so soft, so gently modulated that it tempers somewhat the satirical jibes, emphatically indicated in the expressive lineaments. What vitality Rowlandson possessed, what observation, what acute insight into the ways of men.

D. A.

The Arts in Boston

State Symphony

The State Symphony Orchestra, under Alexander Thiede, continues to justify its existence by the presentation of programs that depart from the beaten track. From its exploration of bypaths it frequently enough returns to civilization with a bag of new or forgotten musical trophies which may or may not turn out to be important, but which often are at least intriguing to the curiosity. And, whatever its outcome, curiosity means a suspense and a stimulus that too few concerts arouse, except upon such a question as whether Mr. X will conduct Brahms's C minor Symphony as beautifully as he did last season.

The speculation as to whether Arthur Foote's Suite in D minor, Op. 36, neglected for 40 years ("practically a symphony," he called it), would turn out to be a forgotten masterpiece, self-evident though the answer might seem to be, at least provided the honest listener, last night, with a motive for critical listening and independent judgment—and of music rather than performance. The answer to the question, incidentally, was negative. Arthur Foote's familiar virtues as a composer were, apart from his obvious command of the technique of the craft, those of supreme good taste, an absence of blatancy and posturing self-dramatization, a gentle, idyllic, and somewhat impersonal charm. The work revived last night did somewhat modify the accepted and familiar portrait; there was a first movement pulsating with a passionate, stormy romanticism, with upward-rushing string passages that reminded one of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman"; there was a vigorous, good-humored, semi-fugal last movement that might well repay separate performance. But between these were an overlong and somewhat amorphous Adagio and an Andante with variations which a better performance might have rendered more interesting. The work as a whole did reveal an Arthur Foote of more nearly symphonic temper than the man we had previously known, but still a man insufficiently endowed with strong and assertive musical individuality to write a great romantic work of large proportions.

A group of songs with orchestral accompaniment, sung (ineffectually, it must be confessed) by Jeanne Deland Kimball, revealed a lush and luxuriant example of French romanticism in Chausson's "Fleur des eaux" (from the "Poème de l'amour et de la mer"), and some bittersweet late-romantic effusions in Erich Wolff's "Alles Still" and "Ein Solcher ist mein Freund." All three were admirably orchestrated.

Would Tchaikovsky's "Elegiac" Trio, Op. 50, as orchestrated (none too cleverly) by Erno Rapee, turn into an "Elegiac" symphony? The answer is No. Perhaps Tchaikovsky should have orchestrated it. But last night's was an extremely inadequate performance, and judgment should be provisional.

S. S.

Boston Dance Notes

Mary Starks, Boston dancer, trained at the Mary Wigman School in Dresden, will give a lecture-demonstration on the modern dance in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library tomorrow evening at 8. She is planning further study in New York this spring and at the Bennington School of the Dance this summer.

Foster Fitz-Simons, one of the most talented members of Ted Shawn's company of men dancers, is to become Miriam Winslow's partner for her next touring season. On the close of Shawn's spring tour, he will join Miss Winslow at her Huntington Avenue studio for practice and rehearsal. Mr. Fitz-Simons is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and talented in music, drawing and writing, as well as dancing. He has had several short stories, plays and poems published.

In addition to her dance concert in John Hancock Hall, Monday evening, April 25, and her student recital in the Lee Auditorium of the Boston Y. W. C. A. Saturday afternoon, May 14, Pauline Chellis will show several technique studies in the Symposium of Dance to be held at the Y. W. C. A. Wednesday evening, April 27, under the direction of Dorothy Rutherford.

Vera Zorina

Starred With Dennis King in the New Rodgers-Hart Musical, "I Married an Angel," Which Will Be Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman at the Shubert, Evening of April 19

Veterans Act Held Costly

(Continued from Page 9)

versally applied by civil service jurisdictions."

The Commission added that while grading of experience and training and result of written examinations minimize the effect of non-educational requirements, such provisions tend to eliminate "a costly unnecessary waste" represented by persons taking examinations for which they are not qualified. In this connection the Commission referred to the high percentage of examination failures.

In 1936 only 8,470 of 27,187 persons taking examinations passed. In 1937, 10,072 of 16,719 taking the clerk statewide examination failed.

Regarding fingerprinting of applicants for police and prison positions, the Commission contends the present procedure makes it possible for a person convicted of Federal or out-of-state criminal offenses to gain such positions. The Commission proposed that fingerprints be taken and sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for checking.

The present civil service examination system, the Commission contended, makes "cramming" of prime importance in passing the tests. The Commission criticized the failure of the Massachusetts examination system to include intelligence and aptitude tests.

Attitude Surprising

"Many contend," the Commission stated, "that the time is not yet ripe for introduction of intelligence and aptitude tests. This attitude is most surprising, since civil service and other personnel organizations throughout the country are making extensive use of psychology tests. In fact, the Massachusetts State Police, which handles its own recruiting problems, employs tests of this type. Undoubtedly personnel administration in Massachusetts can be retarded by the failure to avail itself of the most modern types of examinations that have been developed in the field.

"It seems logical that written examinations should seek to measure general intelligence, skill and aptitude for the particular work and that questions be eliminated which are not a test of the candidate's competency for the work but rather of his ability to cram."

The Commission, during its report, revealed the cost of State and M. D. C. personnel services during 1936 was $36,122,944, that 20,509 regular employees were on the pay roll as of Nov. 30, 1936, and that the total employment including those workers on temporary projects was 67,892.

The proposed administrative board to review dismissals and demotions would be composed of the present Civil Service Board or the Board members, the State Director of Civil Service and an officer of the governmental agency concerned. An appeal from the Board's decision could be carried to the courts in connection with any alleged violation of proper procedure, but the present solely judicial review system would be eliminated.

Judicial Review

The present judicial review system, the Commission contended, has not aided employees and "has unquestionably hamstrung administrative efficiency by discouraging appointing officers from preferring charges against obviously unfit employees."

The Commission explained: "Actually if such a board were set up, Massachusetts would be permitting more review of disciplinary actions than is now granted in many jurisdictions with advanced techniques of personnel administration. The field studies indicated that some appointing officers are extremely reluctant to remove or take other disciplinary action against employees for fear of being drawn into litigation with the possibility of having the employee reinstated. . . . Judicial review is not a necessary safeguard against malicious and unjust disciplinary action."

The report contained sharp criticism of the present Civil Service Commission practice of passing on physical fitness of candidates, the scope and weight of examinations, including the value of experience. Such activity, the Commission stated, "is clearly throwing a veritable monkey wrench into civil service machinery."

The Commission added: "Functioning as it does, the Board injects a decided element of uncertainty into the operation of the office. Moreover, it is conducive to giving at least the appearance of political influence in the activities of the division, because of the practices of having persons appear before the Board with their State Representative or Senator."

Self-Liquidating Flood Control In New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

neritance taxation has been based on the assumption that it would impair the attractiveness of New Hampshire for wealthy people who might wish to retire in the State or establish part-year homes to escape taxes in other states. But backers of the tax reform program remind critics that New Hampshire could raise considerable revenue from these sources and still remain attractive, as it would be unnecessary to establish as high rates as is the case with most other states.

Scenic Splendor

The State of New Hampshire and the recreational industry have spent much money spreading the information that the State is "The Land of Scenic Splendor." Now, at no cost to the State, two Federal agencies are to show two moving pictures which will increase publicity for the State along these lines. The first picture, "In the Hills of Old New Hampshire," produced by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, is already being shown, while the second picture, "King Winter," has just been photographed for the National Forest Service.

The picture produced by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads covers the entire recreational facilities of the State including the beaches, mountains, lakes, and rural areas. It also includes a touch of New Hampshire history obtained from photographing scenes from a historical pageant given at Crawford Notch last fall in conjunction with the visit there of the American Association of State Highway Officials.

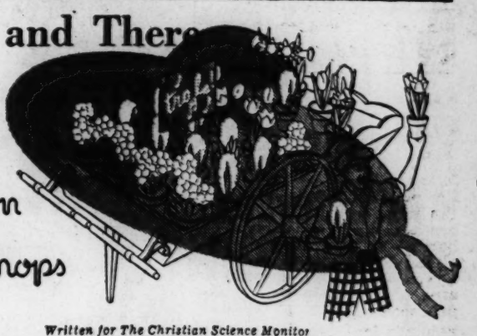
"King Winter" is devoted to the winter sports facilities in the National Forests with the greater part of the picture having as its setting the White Mountain National Forest. The leading parts in this picture are played by members of the staff of the National Forest Service with the general public coming into the picture as "extras."

Lucrative

New Hampshire winter sports brought $1,000,000 to the State from Jan. 15 to March 15, and this, according to the State Planning and Development Commission, is a conservative estimate. The Commission estimates that approximately 140,000 winter sports enthusiasts visited the State in the period.

While spring skiing is still being enjoyed in the White Mountains, plan are being extended for expansion of New Hampshire's winter sports facilities. The chief area to be extended will be in conjunction with the aerial tramway being rushed to completion on Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's getting to be just about all we women can do to walk along the street lugging hefty, costume "junk" jewelry we are supposed to wear. And it seems that every time we take a look we meet up with something even bigger than we've seen before that a woman is supposed to tote around on her wrist, her lapel, or her neck . . . and we wonder where (to say nothing of when) it's all going to end.

Not that we really care, though, for it's all a lot of fun, and the stuff does add zest to one's wardrobe . . . but the thought came to us, just by way of contrast, when we ran into some costume jewelry at C. Crawford Hollidge's that isn't one bit heavy. To be sure it's pretty massive; but after all that's what women are looking for (at least so we're told). But it's as light as the proverbial feather! And called "Bittersweet" . . . because of its resemblance. Anyhow, great wads of these gaily colored celluloid-like little beady things make necklaces and bracelets that are most attractive. For right now, or later on with your summer clothes. For that matter this department has a most delightful buyer . . . who sees to it that all the newest of the new items light on her counters the minute they draw their first breath! That's why they have those keen looking Easter lily pins right now, in colored stones. And in excellent taste are those copies of diamond brooches.

Here is a shoe
That hugs the Foot

Some time ago we ran on about wanting a shoe that would really hug the foot and almost become a real part of it . . . and we do believe we've found it. In I. Miller's new Zephyr III, a sister of their recent Zephyr and Zephyrette. For here is a slipper that incorporates nothing less than "Lastex" in its innards! Which naturally makes the leather stretchable. Oh, not that it's going to make the shoe give like a fan and spread all over the place, by any means, but there's just enough of the "Lastex" touch to allow it to give a bit as needed, and positively cling in those particular spots where one likes a shoe to feel really snug. This model is a high style . . . your toes will peep out, and so will your heel. But there'll be none of the usual dropping down of that heel strap . . . the designers have seen to that. We saw it at Slattery's in a pin-point perforated suede. In that color which is known as "Parisand."

For real service
Try a reefer

For a coat, there's probably nothing quite like a reefer . . . for downright service and fashion combined. And the fact that there are plenty of them around shouldn't make you feel that you should perhaps look in another direction, as far as style is concerned. Because there is something about them that makes each one different. You can dress them up by means of a fussy hat, or make them more sporty by wearing country clothes. If you have money for but one type . . . this is the coat in which you can live. We saw them at Kennedy's for only $15 recently. A special, but their prices are always so good that even though you pay the regulation price you are still going to feel all right about the whole thing. At the corner of Summer and Hawley Streets.

Janet Treat

A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Column.

U. S. Seen Taking Britain's Place As Guardian of Peace and Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., April 13—The United States is gradually taking over from Great Britain its former role of peacemaker and guardian of political liberalism, according to Walter Lippmann, author.

Since the war, the prestige of England has been declining and that of the United States has been rising, he told a lecture audience at Amherst College last night. Ultimately, America will intervene in behalf of both democracy and peace, he added, but at present it is "not yet strong enough."

From the Battle of Waterloo to the Battle of the Marne, Mr. Lippmann declared, Britain was the bulwark of peace and liberty in Europe. It held the balance of power by means of its dominance on the sea and in finance.

The weakness of Britain first was shown by the "vindictiveness" of the Treaty of Versailles, the author stated, for "in world politics, only the strong dare to be generous." In the two decades since then, England has been isolated, paralyzed and weakened further by the combined moves of Germany, Italy and Japan.

R. I. Judge Favors Probation Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13—Judge Patrick P. Curran of the Providence and Bristol County Superior Courts, who has sent scores of persons to prison for long and short terms since he sat on this bench, advocates more probation.

"No man ever comes out of jail better than he went in," he told the State's probation officers in opposing long sentences. The meeting was one in the series for the purpose of allowing the judges and probation officers to consider new programs to rehabilitate social delinquents. Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the Division of Probation and Criminal Statistics, responsible for many of the improvements in the penal system, presided at the meeting in the Providence County Courthouse.

"Be he young or old, a man who goes to jail necessarily associates with persons of the lowest moral character of the community. It is impossible for him to come out without assimilating some of the traits of long-termers," Judge Curran said.

"It is important that punishment be as brief in time as is consistent with the uniform and proper application of the law, and that the business of rehabilitation be begun as soon as possible."

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, April 14

Paris—8:30 a. m.—Chamber Music: Paris Clarinet Sextet; soloists. TPA2, 19.6m, 15.24meg.
Boston—3 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks." W1XAL, 19.6m, 15.25meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—Three Centuries of Dance Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News; Program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.
London—7:15 p. m. "Noye's Fludde," a play of the Deluge. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; Selections from Operas; Commemoration of Enrico Caruso. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.
Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Tell Us About Your Country, Norway." W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"Plim and Plam, the radio jesters." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:40 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—10 p. m.—Musical Recordings. TPA4; 25.6m, 11.72meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 14

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	King's Jesters	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Network speakers	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Al Jahn's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Barry Wood's Or	Rose Marie, songs	Popular vocalists	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Comment; music	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 Cavalcade of America; sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; informal	"A Few Words, Please"
8:45 the Lads; guests	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	network interviews	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Grace Moore; comment; orchestra	"Tune Types"; variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Lee Allen's Orch.	Federal Theater; "History in Action"
9:15	"Tune Types"; variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	
9:30 Address, James A.	"Under Western Skies";	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Fifth Estate Club: Citizens' Forum
9:45 Farley	dramatization	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	
10:00 "Gang Busters";	Talk, Rep. Celler	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, contralto	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundeley	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:15 A. Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	
11:30 Johnny Long's Or	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:45 Johnny Long's Or	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; weather	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm, Romance.	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	Dramatization
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	Dramatization
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	Food talk	"Morning Capers"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Talk: Merry-Go-Round	Hillbilly music
9:30 "Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Network program	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Organ duet
11:15 Network program	"Wedding Customs"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	Organ duet
11:30 "Biz Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Highlights, Halftones	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	News Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	President Roosevelt	"Italian Airs"
12:15 President Roosevelt	report; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasures in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Ad Club speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Leonard Warren; orch.	Ad Club speakers
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Negro quartet	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "Musical Moments"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Journal"	Edna Carter; songs
2:30 American School of	"Songs and Patter"	Household talk	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade
2:45 the Air	Vocalist; orchestra	"School for Wives"	"Stage Door Memories"	Syncopated Serenade
3:00 News Services	Network speaker	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Federal Theater dramatization
3:15 "New Voices"	"Silhouettes of the	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	
3:30 U. S. Army Band	West"; vocalists	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 U. S. Army Band	Network program	"The Guiding Light"	School dramatization	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; weather; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Dramatization	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 The Eaton Boys	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Dramatization	"Song Styles"
4:30 Morean Choir	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport commentator	Sport reports
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Vocalist	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	"Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Vocalists; orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; organ	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People"	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 "We, the People"	Popular music	"Concert Album"	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta: orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Kate Smith Hour	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta: orchestra	Commentator
8:30 Kate Smith Hour	Jimmy Kemper and Co	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	"Green Hornet"; drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Kate Smith Hour	NBC piano duo	Yankees; guests	"Green Hornet"; drama	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Anniversary of "Rock-	"Good News of 1938";	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Louise Farley, songs
9:15 Major Bowes Hour	A-Bye Baby"	motion picture stars;	"Johnson Family"	John Early, songs
9:30 Major Bowes Hour	America's Town Meeting: "Is Our Public	picture previews; soloists; orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Evening Concert Hour
9:45 Major Bowes Hour			Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Evening Concert Hour
10:00 United Palestine	Opinion Controlled by	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade";	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Appeal program	Propaganda?"; talks	Bob Burns; orch.	chorus; soloists; or	Italian Radio Review
10:30 Americans at Work	Promenade Concert	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45 Americans at Work	Promenade Concert	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15 Duke Ellington Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Theater Digest	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Theater Digest	Request Serenade
11:45 Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Request Serenade

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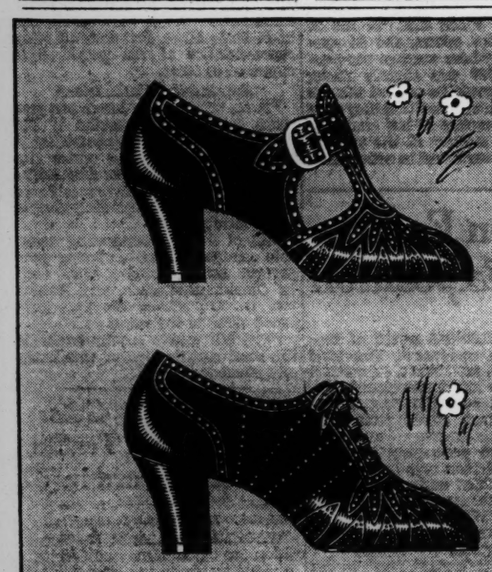

Two new "Lightweight"
ARNOLD *Authentics*
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Fashioned of beautiful lightweight calf on a new medium heel last, these smart additions to the popular Arnold Authentic family are designed to enhance your Spring tweeds and sport things. With the famous narrow fitting heels and combination lasts that spell comfort and brisk walking.
Top: Black, tan, blue perforated calf, $10.95
Below: In tan or blue perforated calf, $10.95
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Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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Jewelers for 98 Years
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We guarantee expert workmanship. Clocks and jewelry repaired also.
The E. B. Horn Co.
429 WASHINGTON STREET
Near Winter Street
BOSTON

$41.70 Boston Tax Rate Asked by Tobin for 1938

(Continued from Page 1)

for regular maintenance for the entire year.

It also indicates Mayor Tobin's hopes of ending the practice of filing supplementary budgets as needs for additional appropriations arise. There has been a growing tendency in this practice in the past, climaxed last year when eight supplementary budgets were submitted to the Council, almost completely confusing the financial picture of the City and County in respect to regular expenditures.

Relief Costs Soar

Comparison of this year's budget with that of 1930 reveals the extent to which appropriations for welfare and relief have eaten away allotments to other maintenance departments.

In 1930, the total City budget was $36,863,000. Out of this only $3,800,000 was appropriated for welfare and relief.

This year the City budget is $39,156,000 but the appropriation for welfare and relief is $9,991,000—not counting soldier relief!

Mayor Tobin's appropriation for welfare appears to be the one important allotment open to question. The appropriation of $9,991,000 for 1938 is almost exactly the amount expended for relief last year.

But welfare expenditures are running 16 per cent ahead of 1937, according to welfare officials. It would appear, therefore, that Mayor Tobin would have to borrow from 16 to 20 per cent over last year's expenditures to finance welfare this year.

Mr. Tobin indicated to the Council that this is the procedure he will undoubtedly follow, stating in his budget message:

"I appreciate that in the light of the experience of the first three months of the current year that it would appear as though expenditures for welfare during 1938 might be materially in excess of last year's expenditures. I am optimistic, however, that under the extended WPA program of the Federal Government it will be possible to secure opportunities for employment for many persons who were on the relief rolls of the Welfare Department in the early months of the current year. . . . If ultimately it should develop that the appropriations recommended in this budget are not adequate to cover the needs of the Welfare Department, the additional amounts required may be secured by borrowings in conformity with legislative enactment."

All other appropriations by the Mayor, with the possible exception of a low allotment for snow removal, appear to be both adequate and at a minimum to conform with necessary service.

Explains Curtailment

Speaking of his curtailment of many expenditures, the Mayor said:

"I believe this budget is the most carefully-prepared budget which under the circumstances, could be presented . . . and the result of the careful scrutiny though not productive of immediate and materially lowered costs of government, has, in my mind, stemmed the tide, and will eventually bring about sharp decreases in the expenditures of the City."

The Mayor further reminded the Council that reductions in the budget were promised in his campaign platform and in his inaugural.

There are many interesting features of this 1938 budget but perhaps the most unusual is Mr. Tobin's forecast of the tax rate. This includes a complete financial prospectus for the City of what will eventually be the fact, and has rarely been done heretofore.

Drop in Valuations

The drop of $70,000,000 in assessed valuations is the most important factor in bringing about the jump of $3 in the tax rate. This loss of assessments accounts for $2.10 of the increase. An additional appropriation for overlay—the account laid aside to meet anticipated abatements—amounts to about 80 cents on the tax rate. (This additional requirement for overlay is included in Mayor Tobin's funding bill, now before the Legislature and was inserted to strengthen the City's credit structure.)

A reduction in other revenues to the City of roughly $2,000,000 over previous years—due almost entirely to reduced borrowings by the Mayor for current expenditures—will cost the City about $1.30 on the tax rate. But this loss is offset largely by a reduction in estimated expenditures of sources outside the actual control of the Mayor, which will account for $1.20 on the tax rate.

From these four items, therefore, the $3 tax rate increase is anticipated.

Of course, the drop of assessed valuations from $1,590,000,000 to $1,520,000,000 in 1937 is the most disturbing aspect of Boston's municipal situation today. Nine years ago, for example, the assessed valuation of the City totaled $1,900,000,000. Thus there has been a drop of almost $400,000,000 in assessed valuations of the City in only nine years!

Financial Factors

The Mayor's forecast of the tax rate, taking into account many financial factors outside his own City budget, clearly illustrates the limited extent by which this budget affects the tax rate.

Total appropriations are estimated by the Mayor for 1938 at $79,063,000. Yet the total City and County maintenance budgets, submitted to the Council, amount to but $42,473,000.

The Mayor indicated to the Council that he and Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang and City Auditor Charles J. Fox, took every possible step to submit both the lowest budget in nine years, and perhaps the most complete one within that period.

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Plenty Parking Space
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DAY AND EVENING COSTUMES FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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Let us help you to look your best for Easter and the Spring days to follow.
Permanent waves given in comfort. Made individually becoming by expert operators.
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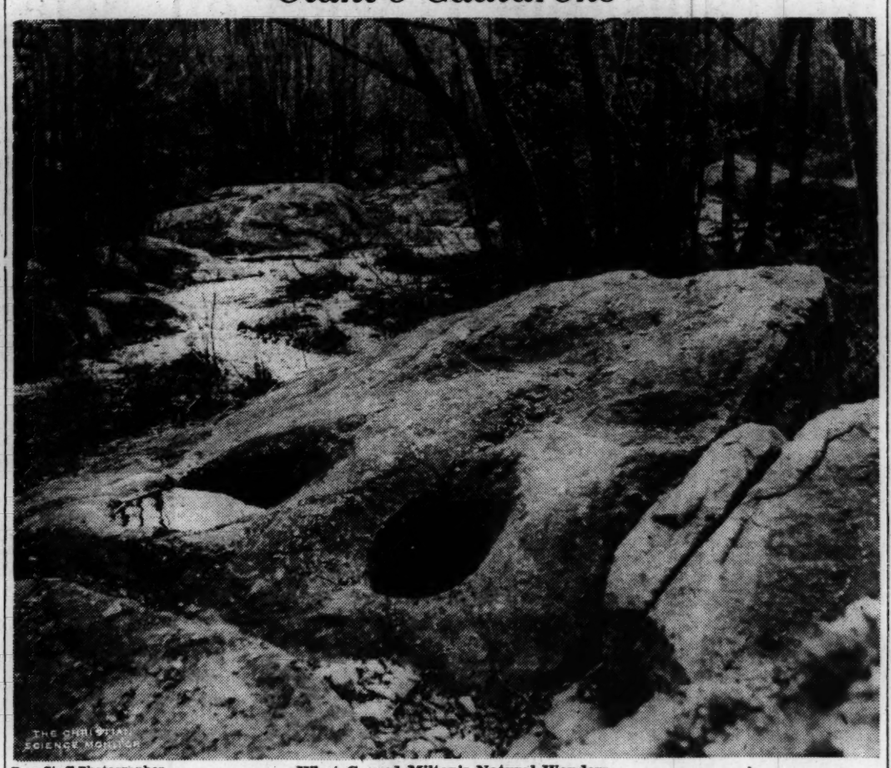
FLORIST
Massachusetts at Commonwealth Avenue
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Conservatories—Memorial Drive, Cambridge
Near Cottage Farm Bridge

'Giant's Cauldrons'



By a Staff Photographer — What Caused Milton's Natural Wonders

Tobin's Budget Tables

Mayor Tobin's forecast to the City Council of a $41.70 tax rate for 1938 in his budget message today is based upon the following table:

	1937 Expenditures	1938 Estimates
Total appropriations	$80,706,811.31	$79,063,530.36
Total revenues	20,375,879.51	18,235,383.18
Net requirements before overlay	$60,330,931.80	$60,828,147.18
Overlay	1,223,148.09	2,433,125.88
Property tax levy	$61,554,079.89	$63,261,273.06
Assessed valuation	$1,590,544,700.00	$1,520,000,000.00
Tax rate	$38.70	$41.70

A grand summary of Mayor Tobin's budget for City and County maintenance as compared to actual expenditures last year follows:

	1937 Expenditures	1938 Allowances
City departments	$39,203,282.64	$39,158,812.87
County departments	3,601,538.12	3,584,260.32
Grand total	$42,804,820.76	$42,743,073.19

Reduction from 1937 actual expenditures: $61,747.57.

Wages of Women In Shoe Industry Found Under Men's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 13—Women in industry don't appear to be getting ahead at all as far as equality of wages with men workers goes, the Woman's Bureau of the Labor Department has concluded from a detailed study which includes workers in the New England shoe and leather industries in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

"The data collected in the present report show an almost uncanny uniformity in the differentials in the wages of the two sexes, in spite of changes in general wage level, in public sentiment, in business conditions, in source of labor supply, or in anything else," the report declares. The Bureau cites instances of governmental policy since 1915, advocating the maintenance of women's wages at a level commensurate with that of men's.

In the New England shoe and leather industry, as studied in factories in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the study finds "the average hourly entrance rates of male common labor in every case above the highest hourly averages of women in corresponding districts. For example, the average hourly entrance rate for male common labor in July, 1932, was 38.4 cents, while the range of hourly earnings for women averaged 31.9 cents.

"The women receiving these wages that were below the common labor entrance rate were largely in finishing departments, including trimmers, glazing machine operators and so on," the report says, and points out that "compared to weekly earnings of at least $15.97 that would be received by New England men on wholly unskilled jobs, on the basis of their entrance rate and at the average hours reported for women, women in the New England industries were averaging only $13.28."

Highway 'Eyes' Count Autos In Bay State Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 13—Numerous queries from Worcester motorists about two queer-looking devices installed on each side of the Worcester-Fitchburg State highway elicited the information from the Public Works Department that the devices contained electric photo cells for tabulating the number of automobiles passing that point, as part of a State-wide traffic survey.

The devices are located in the Town of Sterling on Route 12, just south of Pratt's Junction of three main highways, and will be operated for a period of a year. In addition to tabulating the number of automobiles that pass them, they also record the day and the hour.

As automobiles pass in both directions they break a light beam strung invisibly across the road, causing the machines to function. Officials of the Public Works Department maintain this method of counting automobiles is much more effective and accurate than the old method of having it done by men using counters.

Port of Boston Marine Pageant In May Planned

Log of the Port of Boston

A marine pageant looms on the horizon for the port of Boston.

Water-front celebrities in practically all phases of endeavor, from earnest, hard-working port boosters to Federal officials and from fishermen to shipnews reporters, are being put to work as part of the plans of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to observe National Maritime Day in precedent-setting fashion. The big day is May 22, anniversary of the first transatlantic voyage of the old steamship Savannah.

More than 50 persons have been named on a committee to arrange the celebration, under the chairmanship of Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association, in another effort to reawaken the interest of New England in marine activity.

Features being considered are: a marine parade including vessels of the United States Navy, Coast Guard, port craft, tugs, decorated floats, the famed Gloucester fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, of racing fame, fireboats, and other types of craft; daylight fireworks; exhibitions of Coast Guard work; fish trawling; races between crews of merchant vessels in port on that day; fishermen's dory races; races between crews of Government boats; band concerts, and excursion boat trips about the harbor.

Canal Project

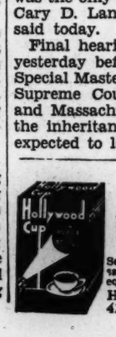
Another bite out of the arm of Cape Cod is soon to be taken by Uncle Sam in his improvement project in the canal there. Bids for dredging 797,600 cubic yards of material, from two sections of the waterway, are asked and will be opened April 26. The work is to be done near the State Pier and railroad bridge at the Buzzards Bay end of the canal, and near the breakwater at the easterly end.

Leon Stone

Florida Claims Tax On Green's Estate

MIAMI, Fla., April 13 (AP)—Florida will attempt to establish claim to a $5,000,000 inheritance tax on the estate of the late Col. E. H. R. Green by showing that the multimillionaire's $632,000 Miami Beach home was the only one he owned outright, Cary D. Landis, Attorney General, said today.

Final hearing in the case opened yesterday before John S. Flannery, Special Master for the United States Supreme Court. Texas, New York, and Massachusetts also are seeking the inheritance tax. The hearing is expected to last about two weeks.



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Blue Hills Draw Visitors to Site Of Big Pot-Holes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Mass., April 13—With the disappearance of snow, youthful nature-lovers have again begun uncovering the bed-rock "giant's cauldrons," popular mystery rendezvous along the Blue Hills brook. The perennial question—who made them?—comes up again. Some say the Indians used them to grind corn.

"But that belief is without foundation," says William Rogers of the Metropolitan District Commission. They were formed, according to his opinion, during the ice age when the whole region was covered by glaciers. Such holes were drilled out by years of activity on the part of water eddying under the ice, picking away at the rock with the stones and gravel normally carried by water in motion.

Such pot-holes or "giant's cauldrons" as they are sometimes called, vary from a few inches to several feet in depth and diameter, the two in the reservation measuring from three to four feet across with a depth of about three feet. The holes are about 100 yards upstream from the junction of routes 28 and 128.

The News in Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

on them while the boys are walking up to suburban porches or speaking with customers at their doors, the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles reported favorably a bill to license bicycles.

By this plan, each licensed bicycle will carry a tag on the right handle bar similar to an automobile license plate, but much smaller, and to be made at State Prison just as the auto plates are made.

The tag will be in two parts. When the newsboy leaves his "wheel," he will take one part with him in his pocket. Should anyone ride off on the wheel with the other half-plate only on the handle bar, he would be suspected immediately, sponsors of the bill declare.

Each boy also will be given a paper certificate similar to the motorcar license certificate to carry in his pocket as evidence that he is properly licensed. While the bill, if enacted by the House and Senate, will apply to all bicyclers, its sponsors have sought chiefly to protect the property of America's "little merchants," as Cyrus H. K. Curtis used to call the newsboys.

Pension Age Cut Is Not Indorsed

The Legislative Committee on Pensions today turned down a plan to pension every unemployed Massachusetts citizen of 60 years of age or older.

The Committee reported adversely several bills designed to reduce the eligibility age for State-Federal pensions from 65 to 60. Two years ago, when the age was cut from 70 to 65, the cost of pensions was increased from $6,000,000 to $18,000,000 a year, or 300 per cent.

It is understood a further reduction to 60 years of age was opposed on the ground that this would even further multiply the pension expense.

Cut in Constable Roll Is Proposed

A reduction in the number of constables appointed to assist City Departments was requested by Mayor Tobin today in forwarding the annual list of such employees to City Council.

The number of such officers—none of them subject to civil service rules—has varied from 50 to 100 in years past. In 1937, Mayor Mansfield boosted this to 103 constables at average salaries of $1,600.

Mayor Tobin cut out all but 30 of Mr. Mansfield's constables, added 48 of his own and sent up to Council a total of 78 names for their approval.

Law on Posting 'Gas' Prices Urged

Although there have been 1400 violations of the Boston city ordinance against the posting of gasoline price signs elsewhere than on gasoline pumps of filling stations, the police have done nothing to halt this wholesale disrespect for law, Horace G. Cahill, Speaker of the House, today told the Legislative Committee on Rules.

As a result of Mr. Cahill's forceful remarks, the Committee waived the rules on late filing of bills and admitted a bill for a state-wide law to prevent sign-posting of gasoline prices in "circus displays." Mr. Cahill and gasoline station dealers declared that such signs encouraged price wars and were misleading to the public.

Dealers of Boston did not deny violations of the city ordinance, declaring that adherence to the law would encourage the public to buy elsewhere.

Two Brewery Men Are Indicted

Returning its first indictment against a brewing company since repeal of prohibition, the Federal Grand Jury today returned two indictments against two officials of the Commonwealth Brewing Company of Springfield on charges of conspiracy to violate internal revenue laws and falsifying statements in connection with their brewing activities.

The officials, Leo Kaufmann, treasurer and chief stockholder, and Thomas Gallagher, director, face a possible maximum sentence if convicted of imprisonment for two years and a $10,000 fine, plus back payment of taxes on business not reported, according to United States Assistant Attorney Robert W. Meserve. The Government charges the company with concealing 4,680 barrels of liquors for the purpose of avoiding taxes.

The case was heard before Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court.

FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords
Look for this 3-Point Seal of *Ankle-Fashioning* in every Nunn-Bush shoe. A symbol of unusual comfort and enduring smartness.
Most styles 7.85 to 11.50, a few higher
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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Apr. 14	Cherbourg	Apr. 20	Apr. 14 1:00 pm	Apr. 14 8:00 pm
†Amer. Banker	Apr. 15	Plymouth	Apr. 24	Apr. 14 8:00 pm	Apr. 15 12 noon
†Amer. Importer	Apr. 16	Liverpool	Apr. 25	Apr. 15 8:00 pm	Apr. 16 8:00 am
‡Rex	Apr. 16	Gibraltar	Apr. 22	Apr. 15 8:00 pm	Apr. 16 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco	Apr. 26	Apr. 21 4:00 pm	Apr. 21 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 28	Apr. 23 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Apr. 22	Apr. 17 4:00 pm	Apr. 17 7:30 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Apr. 27	Apr. 22 4:00 pm	Apr. 22 7:30 pm

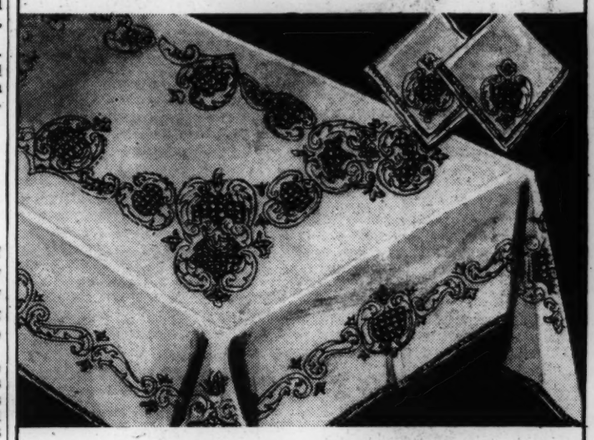
†Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

For Easter Entertaining



IMPORTED HANDMADE BISSO LINEN DINNER CLOTH
$39.50 72 x 108
Easter - the joyous day on which the hostess brings out her finest china and silver, and her dinner cloth from Makanna's. The one, sketched, is in pastel linen, with beautiful medallions of shadow-embroidery worked by hand. Select it in petal pink, pistachio, lime yellow or blue. (Same cloth 54" $15; 72 x 106 $27.50.)
Other Imported Dinner Cloths, many with lavish insets and trim of heirloom lace, priced $85, $165 up.
Makanna, Inc
THE TROUSSEAU HOUSE OF BOSTON
416 Boylston Street

COME IN. SEE THE PROOF!
Model shown is the DeLuxe 6-38 $239.50

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WITH NEW SILENT METER-MISER
MAKES SENSATIONALLY GREATER SAVINGS ON CURRENT . . . FOOD . . . ICE . . . UPKEEP!
SAVE ALL 4 WAYS...
or you may not Save at all!
MODELS AS LOW AS 14c A DAY *Payable Monthly*

Come in! Listen to the New SILENT METER-MISER
Uses so little current—You can hardly hear it run!
Saves up to 25% MORE on electricity than even the current-saving Meter-Miser of 1937. Completely sealed. Automatically oiled and cooled. Comes with 5-Year Protection Plan backed by GENERAL MOTORS.
NEWS FLASH!
FRIGIDAIRE *Announces an* ELECTRIC RANGE!
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Switch to Electric Cooking With Frigidaire

● Come in and see an electric meter *prove* Frigidaire's lower operating cost. See how the New Silent Meter-Miser saves up to 25% *more* on current alone. And makes possible greater savings on food, ice and upkeep, too! It saves you money in *all* 4 ways. And unless a refrigerator does this, it may not save at all! A single "hidden extravagance" may *waste* the savings in one, two, even three other ways!

That's why the smart buyers are flocking to our Frigidaire 4-Way Saving Demonstration. They know that only Frigidaire has the miracle Meter-Miser . . . smooth, silent, the simplest refrigerating mechanism *ever* built! That only Frigidaire gives the *extra* work-saving usability of NEW "Double-Easy" Quickube Trays... NEWLY-Styled 9-Way Adjustable Interior . . . NEW Moisture-Seal Hydrators and a host of other *exclusive* advantages. Come in. See for yourself that you *get* more—you *save* more with Frigidaire!

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NO DOWN PAYMENT
Up to 3 years to pay
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Cincinnati Manager Likes Boston Teams, but Is Wary on Selections—Chicago Wins

Former Boston Bee Pilot Shies at Picking Winner

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 13—Bill McKechnie, the dean of National League managers who is in his freshman year at Cincinnati, is willing to string along with the majority. The former Boston pilot agrees that four clubs, at least, have a chance to capture the senior league championship this season.

"I wouldn't attempt to pick a winner," the Red's manager said yesterday. "How can anyone single out the best club in our league? Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh and St. Louis will be tough, and don't think that Cincinnati, Boston and Brooklyn won't make the race interesting.

Giants Have the Pitching

"At this time, I'd say the team that keeps its nine regulars on the field will win the pennant. The Cubs were knocked apart by injuries in 1937, and still they finished second. The Giants have the pitching. That new outfielder, Johnny Rizzo, should help the Pirates. He'll give them more power against left-handers. The Cardinals have Dizzy Dean, Warneke and Weiland, three good pitchers.

"Those four clubs battled right down to the finish last year and there have been few changes in their personnel. Rizzo is the only new arrival worth mentioning in the first division. Once again the race will be decided by the well-known 'breaks.'"

McKechnie was impressed by the Red Sox.

"They looked mighty good to me," Bill continued. "I should say it's the best club Tom Yawkey has had. This fellow Vosmik will make a big difference. What power he has! If Cronin gets the pitching—and it looks as if he will—the Red Sox will be right up there."

The Cincinnati chief is another booster for Bobby Doerr, Cronin's young second baseman.

Praises Doerr

"Doerr should become a great star in the American League," McKechnie predicted. "At 20 years of age he is a remarkable defensive ball player. Imagine what he'll be when he grows up He doesn't do too well at the plate, but he'll learn. He goes around with his ears and eyes open. I wouldn't mind having him."

Joe Vosmik, the new left fielder, was the Red Sox hitting sensation in the trip North. Big Joe hit long balls to left, center and right. It made no difference who was pitching for the opposition, which most of the time was the Cincinnati Reds. Joe hit them all hard. He has brought about a tremendous change in the Boston attack.

Although Cronin refuses to come right out and say so, there is a suspicion that Joe believes this will be a Red Sox year. The club has disappointed before, but a different atmosphere is drifting among the boys this spring. Particularly during the northward journey. The team is out to win, and when that attitude is apparent in exhibition games, the regular season will just come in stride.

Confidence is sensed in the Red Sox ranks, but not by the abundant measure that followed the club when Tom Yawkey first stocked it with stars. You might call the new attitude a quiet confidence. The boys are going about their daily work with a determination that will accept only one solution—victory.

Defense Better Than Average

The recent stumbling of the Yankees may have helped. Perhaps the Red Sox believe they have a chance at the pennant. Certainly Cronin has the power, now that Vosmik has arrived to fill the hole in left field. The defense is better than average. The pitchers, particularly the youngsters, have looked good in the South. Marcum and Ostermueller are headed for big years.

Yes, the Red Sox look very good, and this time the optimism is not just a spring training boost. They really have the best club of the Yawkey-Cronin regime.

The Red Sox will go to Worcester by bus tomorrow for their annual exhibition game with the Holy Cross nine. They will spend Friday working out at Fenway Park if the weather permits.

Hockey Play-offs At A Glance

By the Associated Press

Stanley Cup Finals

FINAL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	3	1	10	8
Toronto	1	3	8	10

RESULTS

First game—Chicago 3, Toronto 1.
Second game—Toronto 5, Chicago 1.
Third game—Chicago 2, Toronto 1.
Fourth game—Chicago 4, Toronto 1.

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS

First-Place Series (for League Championship)—Toronto defeated Boston 3-0.
Second-Place Series—New York Americans defeated New York Rangers 2-1.
Third-Place Series — Chicago defeated Montreal Canadiens 2-1.
Semi-Final Series — Chicago defeated Americans 2-1.

Seals Even Series

TORONTO, April 13 (CP) — St. Boniface Seals, western champions from Manitoba, evened the Memorial Cup series for the Canadian junior amateur hockey crown last night by defeating Oshawa Generals 4-0 in the second game of the best-of-five series. Oshawa won the first game Saturday night, 3-2.

Bill McKechnie Favors Red Sox Hitting

Joe Cronin, Red Sox Manager (Left), and Bill McKechnie, Now Manager of Cincinnati

Sporting Around the Hub

On toward the 200 mark march the B. A. A. Marathon entries. From Tom Kanaly's office comes the announcement that 130 runners have filed their entries for the Patriots' Day trot. Louis Young of the United Shoe Machinery A. A., who finished 14th two years ago, headed the list of entries yesterday. Others who entered were Tony Paskell of Cambridge, James Patterson of the Maroon A. C., of Hamilton, Ont., and Martin Cummings, Cambridge. While entries closed yesterday, it is expected there are still many in the mail.

The Bees and the Sox are nearing home. They will arrive in town either tomorrow or Friday and then play an exhibition game on Saturday. Both teams won their exhibition games yesterday in Virginia, the Sox defeating Cincinnati at Danville, and the Bees triumphing over Washington at Richmond.

Joe Cronin's team edged the Reds, 14 to 13, while the Bees nosed out the Senators, 7 to 6. The Sox-Reds game was a loosely-played affair with both teams hitting freely. Al Lopez, Bees' catcher, turned the tide for the Stengel boys by knocking out a home run with Harl Maggert aboard.

Haverhill High School's baseball team is getting a lot of big league atmosphere these days. Johnny Broaca, who left the New York Yankees last year in the middle of the season, has been working out with the Haverhill nine. Broaca wants to return to big league baseball but prefers being affiliated with some other club, preferably the Boston Red Sox.

Northeastern's nine served notice yesterday that all future opponents are going to be up against a good defensive team when they encounter the Husky diamond forces. Coach Herb Gallagher's boys coasted comfortably through to an 8-to-3 victory yesterday over American International. Gallagher used two sophomores on the mound, starting Charley "Lefty" Loiselle and winding up with Dave Gerry. Both boys were effective and promise to play an important part in Northeastern baseball this season.

The outstanding player of the day was Foxy Flumere at third base. He accepted six chances without an error and his steadiness served to buoy up the rest of the infield. With five trips to the plate, Flumere made two hits, one of which went for an extra base.

The third annual table tennis tournament of the Community Reading and Game Rooms of Boston is scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday nights, April 27-28, at the West End House. More than 200 men and women are expected to play for the trophies. The tournament is open to whose who have registered at one of the community games rooms, sponsored by the Adult Recreation Project, WPA.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, national women's doubles champion with Alice Marble and national mixed doubles champion with Don Budge, will address members of the E. A. C. Tennis Club in The Christian Science Publishing Society building on April 21 at 5 p. m. Other well-known tennis experts who have addressed the club in the past include Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Ralph E. Chambers, professional at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Calder to Attend Art Ross Dinner

Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, will come down from Montreal to attend the dinner being tendered Arthur H. Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins, April 21 at the Copley Plaza Hotel, according to an announcement made yesterday by the committee.

The three straight defeats at the hands of Toronto have taken very little momentum out of plans for the dinner which was projected on a win, tie or lose basis to begin with. More than 300 tickets for the affair have already been snapped up by Ross's many hockey and golf acquaintances and it seems likely that 500 will attend the affair.

The members of the committee, from anyone of whom tickets may be secured, are: Ferdinand Gianfranchi, Perley Chase, Ted Swanson, Frank Ryan, Jim Linnehan, Walter Brown, Tom Foley, Henry Coffey, Sam Simons, Lou Rich, Weston Adams, A. Bern Adams, Victor O. Jones, Bill King, Cooney Weiland, Fred Hitchman, Andrew Gorey, Francis Cummings, Paul McGregor, Tommy Waters.

Vosmik Talks About Hitting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Va., April 12—The Red Sox stopped in this minor league town long enough to play an exhibition game yesterday, and also long enough for Joe Vosmik, their newest outfielder, to talk about his hitting. It is Joe's favorite pastime, with no exceptions.

"Most people think I'm going to knock plenty of balls over and against that left field fence at Fenway Park," Vosmik began, his big hands clasped behind that now-famous blond head. "Perhaps I will. I'd like to hit a thousand off that wall. But I want to keep you straight on one fact. I'm not going to be pulling every pitch toward left field. If the ball is inside, as I stand up at the plate right-handed, I'll drive it in the direction of the fence. However, if they start pitching outside, I'll be pushing those balls toward right and right-center.

"Too Many 'Pull' Hitters"

"Naturally, wanting to help the club, I want to get as many base hits as possible. But I don't care whether they go to right field or left, unless, of course, it would help any particular play. Too many ball players, I believe, are strictly 'pull' hitters. The fellow who pulls every pitch will never hit as well as the man who can hit to all fields.

"For instance," continued Vosmik, "look at the Cleveland club. The Indians play their home games in League Park, which has a short right-field wall. Every left-handed batter in the line-up is continually pulling in that direction, and although they win plenty of games before home fans, those 'pull' hitters are lost when the club is on the road. Balls that would hit the fence in Cleveland are just routine outfield flies in most parks.

Couldn't Understand Question

"When I first joined the Red Sox someone asked me if I thought I'd add punch to the club. You know, I couldn't understand that question. Why should a team with Jimmy Foxx, Mike Higgins, Roger Cramer and Ben Chapman be looking for punch? The power was there, long before I arrived, but unfortunately the boys have not always been able to hit together. I sincerely hope my bat will help. I'm sure it will."

Vosmik, who is only 28 years old despite the fact that this will be his ninth campaign in the American League, has made a good start with Boston fandom. They will long remember his talk at the annual Boston Baseball Writers' dinner, when he said he would rather hit .250 and help the Red Sox than bat .350 and be of little use. At least the blond outfielder has the right idea.

Best Season in 1935

Vosmik's best season came in 1935, with Cleveland, when he played in 152 games and batted .348. His 216-hit total ranked first in the American League.

Joe was picked off the Cleveland sandlots by Billy Evans, who now is minor league relations manager of the Red Sox organization. The youngster went first to Frederick, in 1929, and Terre Haute, in '30, before joining the Indians.

During his eight years under the American League flag, Joe has appeared in 968 championship games, made 1196 hits and scored 561 runs. He has batted in 649 runs, with a lifetime average of .315.

The Vosmik baseball career started with a semi-pro outfit called the Ruggles Jewelers. His first appearance was in the role of pitcher, but when the manager found out how the boy could pound that ball, he was shifted to first base and later to the outfield.

The new Fenway left fielder wanted to attend Ohio State University, but lack of funds balked his ambition. However, his rewards from major league baseball have been generous and Joe is satisfied that he made the wisest move when he signed with the Indians.

E. R.

Mako Denies Auckland Rumors

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (AP)—The championship tennis combination of J. Donaid Budge and Gene Mako—with Mako as spokesman—entered a flat denial today that they had high-pressured New Zealand net officials into giving them £20 (about $100) apiece for appearing in an exhibition match in Auckland several weeks ago.

Answering criticism reprinted here from the New Zealand sportsman that Budge and Mako "demanded" £20 each for the exhibition, Mako said:

"Sure, they gave us 20 apiece, but we didn't demand it. It's ridiculous to say we demanded it. We'd have played whether they gave it to us or not."

The Auckland article said Budge "demanded £20 each for himself and Gene Mako. The cable left no doubt that they would not fulfill their advertised appearance in Auckland unless they were paid."

Mako countered that the amounts were given for "expense money—they always show us a good time but we have to spend a lot of money besides." He said he and Budge were in Auckland one day.

The sportsman said no traveling expenses were involved.

Both Budge and Mako remained aboard ship, the article said, which would eliminate hotel expenses.

"I guess somebody is just trying to stir up something," Mako concluded.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

New York (A) 19, Knoxville 4.
Brooklyn 9, Savannah 1.
Philadelphia (N) 11, Charlotte 4.
Boston (A) 14, Cincinnati 13.
Boston (N) 7, Washington 6.
St. Louis (N) 2, Pine Bluff 0.
Philadelphia (A) 9, Norfolk 8.
Cleveland 12, Atlanta 3.

Bill Stewart's Sextet Defeats Leafs for Cup

CHICAGO, April 13 (AP)—Fiery Bill Stewart, a chunky little man of sawed-off proportions, took his place today along with the late George Stallings as one of the "miracle" men of professional sports.

In his first year as manager of the amazing Chicago Black Hawks, Stewart led his team to a sensational victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs in the Chicago Stadium last night to win the coveted Stanley Cup, emblematic of the hockey championship of the world before 17,205 spectators. It was the second time that the Black Hawks had won the championship. They captured it first in 1934.

The victory of the Black Hawks climaxed one of the outstanding comebacks in athletic history. It takes rank with the performance of the Boston Braves, who, under the leadership of Stallings in 1914, swept from last place in mid-July to the National League baseball championship and then went on to conquer Connie Mack's Athletics in four straight games to win the World's Series.

Poor Season Record

The Black Hawks did about the same thing as the famous Boston club. Winner of only 14 of 48 league games, they swept through the play-off series with indomitable spirit to conquer the league championship team, Toronto, in three out of four games. In the regular season they managed to beat Toronto only once in six games.

No doubt it was Stewart's winning personality and leadership that inspired the Hawks to forge ahead to the championship. After the siren blew last night each and every one of the Hawks rushed over to the bench and kissed Stewart on his bald head. Then they grabbed him and carried him off the ice.

"You lifted us from the bottom and now we are going to give you a lift," they yelled.

Hawks Are Merry

When the victorious Hawks reached their dressing room, they engaged in general merriment, yipping and warmly embracing each other. Stewart went from one to the other, shaking their hands and congratulating them.

He yelled, "I want to say that the Hawks are the greatest bunch of athletes in the world, certainly they are the gamest."

Elwyn ("Doc") Romnes, veteran center who played three of the four games with a nose broken in three places, proudly clasped the puck which Carl Voss sent whizzing into the nets to break the tie and send the Hawks to the lead. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the team, burst into the room to congratulate his players. He waved aside interviewers, declaring that all the credit belonged to Stewart.

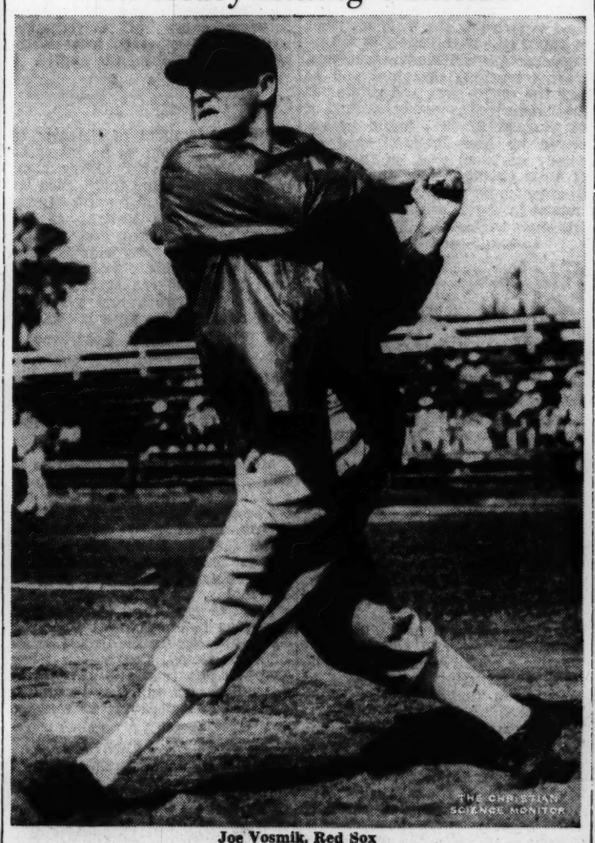
The deciding game, while bruising and roughly played at times, was not as viciously fought as the previous encounters. The first period, however, was a thriller with five brushes that bordered on fights and with four of the five penalties coming in the first 20 minutes. Thereafter, however, the Hawks outskated the Leafs and outplayed them.

After taking a one goal lead in the first period on Cully Dahlstrom's goal, and then being tied before the end on Gordon Drillon's drive past Mike Karakas, the Hawks rallied on goals by Carl Voss and Jack Shill in the second period and one by Mush March in the third to end the series for the battered 45-year-old trophy.

The greatest thrill of the game was the score made by Shill when he flicked the puck high over the heads of the Leaf defense and it dropped into the net over the head of Goalie Broda when he skated six feet out of his net but misjudged the shot. It was the longest goal ever shot in the Stadium, traveling fully 110 feet.

The four games drew a total of 63,908 spectators, with 18,496 the biggest crowd. That was the record-breaking attendance in the third game of the series. As a result of their victory each Black Hawk player will receive between $1,000 and $1,200.

New Heavy Hitting Outfielder



Joe Vosmik, Red Sox
Former Cleveland Outfielder Has Been Hitting Better Than .500 During Spring Training Season

Clarence De Mar Enters Marathon

By the Associated Press

Keene, N. H., April 13

Clarence De Mar, veteran Marathon runner, said today he had forwarded his entry blank to the Boston Athletic Association to compete in the annual Boston Marathon on April 19.

It will be the 20th start for the Keene Normal School teacher who will be 50 next June. He has finished first seven times and never has been worse than 18th.

Eastern Crews To Make Bid For Supremacy

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Washington and California, the Pacific Coast's Colossi of rowing, will face a fleet of 12 to 14 crews on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, June 27, as the East makes one more bid to return rowing leadership to the Eastern seaboard.

The record of the Western eights grows more staggering every year. Not since 1934 has an Eastern boat won one of the races. A Navy varsity last captured the richest prize in 1931 and the Huskies of Washington, starting in 1933, have bagged four freshman victories.

The tall men from Seattle are defending in each of the three races—varsity, junior varsity, and freshmen—this year. Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, who announced the entries yesterday, says dryly, "They'll probably be pretty fair."

California, Navy, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, and Wisconsin, the lone mid-western entry, will be arrayed against Washington in the varsity four-mile classic. The Huskies are seeking their third straight title in this and the other two races.

Only Cornell and Navy contended the right of way with Mr. Ulbrickson's young men in last year's junior varsity race. This year there's a possibility both Columbia and Syracuse also will enter the three-miler. Their entry would increase the total number of crews to 17 for the three races.

Navy, usually a threat in the freshman race, will be missing this year since the date of the regatta conflicts with the annual plebe summer cruise. So California, Cornell, Syracuse, and Columbia will try to head off the Huskies in the two-mile opening race.

As usual, plans and plots to outwit and outrow the coast Giants are rife. At a luncheon given by Stevenson yesterday, half a dozen reasons for western supremacy were given along with a dozen antidotes.

One official of the I. R. A. attributed the East's losses to lack of spirit.

"The eights get out there to line up and it's all over for the East. The boys have had the idea they can't beat the West dinned into them so much they can't imagine winning."

Most hopeful sign for Eastern rowing is a reawakened interest in the sport. Dartmouth, Williams, Rollins, Manhattan, and Rutgers and several others are supporting crews while high and prep school rowing is booming.

Providence Reds Defeat Syracuse In Hockey Final

International-American Hockey League Final

(Best 3 out of 5 Games)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Providence	3	1	14	10
Syracuse	1	3	10	14

Result April 12
Providence 4, Syracuse 1.
Result April 10
Syracuse 4, Providence 3, overtime.
Result April 9
Providence 2, Syracuse 1, overtime.
Result April 7
Providence 5, Syracuse 4, overtime.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 13 (AP)—The Providence Reds, a well-balanced, well-coached team, with Goalie Frank Brimsek as its outstanding star, are the new champions of the International-American Hockey League.

The Reds gained their third victory in four play-off clashes with the Syracuse Stars, 1937 champs, last night, by a 4-1 count, and thereby ended any argument about the relative strength of the league's two divisions. The Stars took three out of four from the Philadelphia Ramblers last year to win the first title after the old International and Canadian-American Leagues were combined.

Brimsek's goal guarding was outstanding last night in the only game of the series that was decided in the regulation three periods, but it was probably the Reds' balance between offense and defense that really decided the series.

During the regular campaign Bun Cook's squad specialized in holding the opposition to low scores. It did that in most of the play-off games, too, but the Reds also showed they could step out and get a few goals themselves when the time was ripe.

Needing a victory to prolong the series, the Stars played cautiously at first, but that got them in trouble when Mel Hill, Providence winger, burned a long shot from the boards past Goalie Phil Stein. That made the Stars open up wide in the style that brought so many tallies in the regular campaign, but Brimsek turned aside everything except Jack Markle's shot on a five-man rush. The Reds took advantage of the Syracuse habit of forgetting defense while rushing to the attack to earn two more goals and get one as a gift.

Wilf Starr scored on a neat three-man play to make it 2-0, then Art Giroux broke away from a gang play and went down the rink to tally all alone. The final tally was credited to Jackie Keating on what probably is the rarest play in hockey. In a desperate effort to spoil a shot just before the bell, Max Bennett threw his stick at the puck and as a result it was scored as an automatic goal.

Alumni Coaches Nearly Gone On Harvard Teams

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The once familiar role of graduate coach is very nearly extinct at Harvard today with the resignation of Joe Stubbs '21. Stubbs has handled the varsity hockey team since the 1927-28 season and his resigning leaves only Jack Carr, varsity soccer coach, and Clark Hodder, varsity golf coach, of the one-time custom of alumni coaches.

There is a possibility that a Harvard graduate will be appointed to the vacancy left by Stubbs, but until that time, there is certain to be a scramble both among eligible members of the alumni and outsiders for the post.

Foremost in the running among graduates are George Owen, Jr., Hodder, Johnny Chase, George Ford, and possibly Johnny Garrison. At present Bill Bingham, athletic director, is open-minded on the subject. He will take his time regarding a decision and it is possible that the recent move of Yale, which appointed a professional hockey player, Murray Murdoch, to coach, will influence along that line.

There are several eligible pro hockey players available, including members of the present Boston organization such as Cooney Weiland and Fred Hitchman. Professional hockey players coaching American college hockey has not been proved a success as yet. Frank Fredrickson, former pro hockeyist, took the reigns at Princeton, but failed to impress.

Stubbs met the fate of so many college coaches who serve over a span of years. He was forced to resign by alumni pressure and an attack from the undergraduate publication, "The Crimson." He entered Harvard from Newton High School and played defense on the varsity sextet. After graduating he played with the Boston A. A. and Boston Hockey Club teams and became assistant hockey coach in 1926.

Yacht Feather Clinches Series

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 13 (AP)—The Long Island Sound entry, Feather, owned by Caryl Sayre and Walbridge Taft, swept the last two races of the international one-design yachting "free-for-all" series yesterday.

After William Cox piloted Feather to victory yesterday morning to clinch the series with 21¾ points for three races, he turned over the helm this afternoon to Sayre, who again brought his yacht in first.

It was the third straight victory for Feather and gave the Long Island craft a total of 28 points for the series. Herbert G. Hanan's Elsalan, winner of the first free-for-all race, finished second in both of yesterday's races to beat out two Bermuda Yachts, J. E. Pearman's Zephyr and N. B. Dill's Coquette in the final standing.

Elsalan scored 17 points and the Bermudians 16 each. Bert Darrell's Bermuda yacht, Teaser, was third in each of yesterday's races for a 14-point total, while Coquette was fourth and Zephyr fifth this morning with their positions reversed in the afternoon. Fenton Trimingham's Vixen brought up in the rear both times as Undine, sailed by Eldon and Kenneth Trimingham failed to finish the morning race and did not start this afternoon.

Favorites All Win In Pinehurst Tennis

PINEHURST, N. C., April 13 (AP)—Favorites without exception mowed down the opposition yesterday in the second round of the Pinehurst tennis tournament—an event which this year boasts extreme amateur purity with expense accounts extended to nobody.

Eddie Fuller of Salem, Mass., who last week was declared ineligible for further competition this year under University of North Carolina colors, was pushed all the way to obtain a decision over J. N. Anderson, Jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y., a member of the Dartmouth University team.

Anderson was within set point in the first set, but Fuller, former captain and No. 1 player of the North Carolina team, rallied to win 8—6. Anderson took the second 7—5, but weakened noticeably and Fuller ran out 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall of New York, the defending champion, had little trouble in a third-round match, eliminating David Early, University of North Carolina player from Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Designer Spoons Up Fashion and Names It Spinach

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Through the Editor's Window

Elizabeth Hawes on Fashion Versus Style

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you buy a dress, hat, shoes, bag, do you go by style or do you go by fashion? There is a difference. "Style is that thing which, being looked back upon after a century, gives you the fundamental feeling of a certain period in history." Style gives you "the right clothes for your life in your epoch." Fashion, on the other hand, is "a parasite on style." "Fashion swings the female population this way and that through the magic expression that 'they' are wearing such and such this season and you must do likewise or be ostracized." We are quoting from one of the most fascinating books we have come across in a blue moon: "Fashion Is Spinach," by the American dress designer, Elizabeth Hawes. (Randon House, New York, $2.75.)

Here is a tale that certainly has never been told before. It is a career story that reads like an adventure yarn, chiefly because she herself finds sheer adventure in living. You know her, of course, as an undisputed leader of dress design in the United States, a young David who set out single-handed to challenge the Goliath of Paris dictatorship in the field of style. She is now one of an enlarging group of American designers, and American designers have been accepted; but in order to get there, in fact to lay foundations on which any such unprecedented group could be built, she has fought amazing battles and blazed astonishing trails. A delicious sense of humor, a zest for adventure, and the unswerving direction of the true artist carry her (and the reader) along.

She is indeed in a position not to be "bamboozled," as she calls it, by Fashion. The urge to design clothes, to dress everybody, overtook her when she was delving deeply in economics at Vassar. It didn't go with any pattern of life already made, so she set out to cut her own. Believing at that time in what she gaily calls "The French Legend"—that dress design can come only out of Paris—she set out for Paris to learn to become a couturière by studying them "on location" herself. The chapters that follow are wonderfully refreshing. Here is a real inside story of the French dress designers from the viewpoint of a keen-eyed, normal American girl whose series of interesting and astonishing jobs in the "design-stealing" copy houses carried on in back rooms, gave her access to the Paris openings, to famous sanctums, and enabled her to see both the genuine art and the parasite imitation in one of the most famous businesses in the world. Whether or not a reader has ever been intrigued by the couturier field, this Hawes version of "The French Legend" is a fascinating one. The tale of the copy houses and the huge traffic in stealing dress designs for copying and adapting to mass production (largely in the United States) is one that has seldom if ever reached the layman in so full a form.

However, there is sincere admiration here for real art by an artist, and no debunking of the artist-designers. The book itself is dedicated to the French couturière Vionnet, for one, and the reader is always led to appreciate the essential artistic sincerity of the true designer even while the elaborate fabric of "promoting" the designer is shown up in another light.

In later chapters we get another little-known story—that of the American Seventh Avenue clothing industry, also from the inside. For "Hawes, Inc.," or at least its independent founder, can leave no door unopened in plumbing the depths of the dress business. She has by then established, somewhat along the French lines, an "ivory tower" of the exclusive dressmaker in New York, and established it in the midst of the depression—a portion of the story that deepens in interest because of the business courage with which it is imbued; but mass production is synonymous with clothes in America, and so into the realms of mass production she must pioneer. Hence she enters into designing for factories, in order to find out things and help pay the rent of her ivory tower.

The network of dress manufacturers captained by the Weinstocks, the Leo Levines, and the Joe Rosenthals, form, she tells us, the second largest industry in the United States, surpassing Steel in volume. It is based, she says, on an implicit belief in Fashion—that dame who "tells you that your last winter's coat may be in perfect physical condition, but you can't wear it . . . because it has a belt and this year 'we are not showing belts.'" The economist who studied Ramsay MacDonald at Vassar makes some searching comments upon this, America's second largest business. We think one's men friends will be interested, as doubtless they will be in the whole book. There is meat on every page.

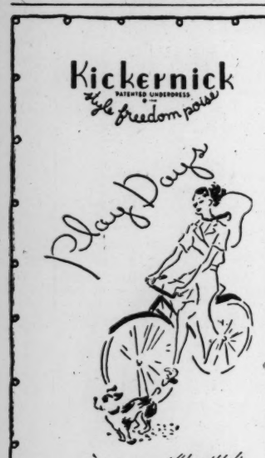
For the woman who listens implicitly to the dictates of Fashion, who feels she must wear only what "they" say one should wear, Miss Hawes's differentiation between Fashion and Style should help to bring freedom. Throughout the book these terms are contrasted, and from her examples a better appreciation of Style as functional, simple, and beautiful, can be gained. "An dress which isn't in style for at least three years isn't any good to begin with," is one statement. "Style is never unpredictable," is another. "Style in Greece in 2000 B. C. was delicate outdoor architecture and the clothes that went with it. Style in the Renaissance was an elaborately carved stone cathedral and rich velvet, gold trimmed robes. Style doesn't change every month of every year. It only changes as often as there is a real change in the point of view and lives of the people for whom it is produced." But in Fashion, "they" decide everything. "They" know whether it is to be amethyst or copper tan this spring, and that you simply can't wear navy blue in the fall because it isn't done. "One of their best stunts," says Miss Hawes of the mysterious "they," "was putting all the ladies into Eugenie hats one September, and then whipping them off when all those old feathers had been sold."

Aside from the interesting information in this book, its unusual setting, its racy, enjoyable style (yes, STYLE, Miss Hawes, for it is "good for at least three years"), and its sparkle of humor, we find "Fashion Is Spinach" encouraging and inspirational. Its honesty is grand. The girl won't be "bamboozled." The sheer courage of the pioneer is here—but no dramatics. (Get your men friends to read the chapter on designing clothes for men and putting on the style show; or better yet, read it aloud and laugh until you weep, even while you rise and cheer.)

We are not in a position to know whether all phases of her analyses of the clothing industry and dress-making business is sound, and perhaps few persons are. But from our somewhat specialized editorial knowledge we know enough of it to be sound to willingly accept the rest à la Hawes, relying too upon the evident Hawes sincerity. As for the story of a courageous girl of ability who in new fields takes all the hurdles and "makes good," it is ever one which, to the American People, and we suspect to people anywhere, is irresistible.

A Wednesday Column

Kickernick
Style freedom pants



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Minneapolis, Minnesota

Fox Photos, London

Pleating Is Used for Every Type of Wear This Spring. Here Is One of the Most Popular Daytime Silhouettes. In Courtauld's Rayon Hopsack, Designed by Dilkusha

Dorothy Wilding, London

Summer Frock of British Crepe Exquisitely Embroidered With Flowers in Navy Blue Worn Over a Taffeta Petticoat, the Flowers Peeping From Beneath the Hem. By Tinling. The Hat by Aage Thaarup Is of White Felt Trimmed With Navy Grosgrain

London Frocks Swing Along

Pleats and Drapery Giving Fullness and Comfort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The tendency in the spring fashions is toward greater freedom of movement. Those who want to stride can do so to their heart's content or, perhaps one should say, to the limit of their limbs. There is more fullness and comfort everywhere, brought about by elaborate drapery, blouses which are really bloused, and the enormous increase in pleating.

Pleating of all descriptions is being used—sunray, crystal, knife, accordion, box and pin. It is used for every type of wear, for sport, day, afternoon, and evening, even beach wear, which is very loose and draped, includes little "ballet" skirts.

Straight pleated skirts emerge below long-waisted tunics; tailored skirts have pleats at the back and front or at intervals all the way round. Front panels, composed of knife-pleats, are let into morning dresses, and any amount of pin pleating is seen in the skirts of afternoon frocks.

Beltless Jumper

The new, long, beltless jumper, worn over a swing skirt, is going to be extremely popular. The latest fashion is to use it, in combination with the swing skirt, for party frocks. Made of silk, wool, or jersey, it is moulded to the waist, the skirt swinging in box pleats from a low hip-line.

Divided skirts are a feature, the division being so skillfully arranged as to give the appearance of deep pleating. Tinling is using what he calls "feminine flannels," or linens, for these skirts, putting them with little striped jackets and silk or chiffon blouses cleverly stitched. A novel sports suit with divided skirt is made of North Irish uncrushable linen in a dark shade of blue, the matching blouse being of chiffon. His summer golf suit comprises a black linen coat with plus-fours in a novel print. Black stockings and white sports shoes are worn with the suit.

Tinling also features little box coats with a good deal of swing in them. A two-piece in delicate blue has a short swinging coat with four wide horizontal stripes in black set well apart and giving weight to the hem line. The stripes are repeated at the waist of the frock.

Waistlines Movable

The waistline, by the way, is a movable item this season, rising or falling as the model demands. In some cases a wide girdle, in connection with a very full skirt, extends upward to the bust, giving an almost Empire effect. Many evening gowns have corset bodices extending to a low waistline, the bones holding the bodice in position without the aid of shoulder straps. A wreath of large flowers may encircle the bust-line or flowers may be used to fill in the front of the bodice.

Norman Hartnell puts an immense amount of movement into his after-lunch frocks, the pleating being used in novel ways. One frock of plain material has pleats of printed material extending over the entire back and including the back of the sleeves.

Bodices Draped

Movement in Victor Stiebel's spring collection centers not only on the swing skirt but on the elaborately draped bodice. Many of his jersey day dresses have draped bodices with high waists, from which the very full skirt falls in straight lines when not in motion. Billowing "Jeune Filles" dresses have wide, nipped in ribs and minute bodices. Full-skirted dresses may have corsets so wide that the skirt commences from the hip bone giving a lower waistline.

A black and white frock in jersey has much fullness above the waistline caught into a corselet, the skirt swinging with a very free movement. The short puffed sleeves are drawn into tight bands. A dress of white slipper satin, with boned bodice, has a double row of ruching at the hip bone into which the fullness of the skirt is gathered. For day wear, Stiebel is showing a green dress beneath an amethyst coat, a panel of pleats, let into the front of the dress, giving much freedom of movement. A large bunch of violets is worn on the bodice.

French Colors

Peter Russell, whose spring collection comprises new and alluring French colors, makes much play with his pleats. An exquisitely tailored suit in French azure and gray has four little pleats let into the back of the skirt and springing at the foot. A French gray and lilac print frock has a group of five tiny pleats at the back and again at the front. A new form of pleating with accordion effect vanishes at the waistline of a gown of gold lamé, giving slender hips and much skirt width at the same time. A smart tailored suit has a back pleat edged with braid, braid being also used round the hem. Some of the deep pleats are lined with a contrasting material. A black mousse jumper suit with a fitting panel of satin let into the front and running down the outside of the sleeves, has a deep pleat at the back lined with the same satin.

With the swing skirts, cart-wheel hats or sombreros are worn, the wide, circular brims responding to the movement.

Dorothy Lovell

Cream Caramels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The recipes on the Women's Page are read with interest by me and so I am contributing my caramel recipe, which is very good. Chocolate or different flavors and nuts can be used. The secret lies in constant stirring while cooking and removing to the tin at once. I put my vanilla and nuts in as I turn off the gas.

Vanilla-Nut Cream Caramels

Dissolve
2 cups sugar in
⅔ cup brown Karo syrup and
1 small can evaporated milk. Then boil until a golden brown, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and stir in
½ pint light cream. Return to the fire and boil until a firm ball is formed in cold water, stirring constantly. Then add
1 teaspoon vanilla and
1 cup walnut meats, chopped, and pour at once on a greased tin. When cold, cut into squares.

Important—If caramel is not stirred while cooking, it will scorch. If stirred after it is removed from the fire, it will grain.

(Mrs.) M. L. M., California

Swedish Cookies (Spritzar)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream
½ pound butter carefully until soft and smooth. Add
¾ cup sugar gradually. Add
1 egg yolk and
2 cups flour. The mixture should be quite stiff. Squeeze through a cookie machine on greased baking sheets—S and O. This requires a little skill and practice, but if carefully done will give you delicious cookies to eat and lovely to look at. Bake at 350° F. until light brown—10 to 15 minutes. Will make five dozen cookies. The baking is important. This is the recipe used by the best Swedish cooks, "the receipt for Spritzar."

(Miss) S. G.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing our favorite recipes suitable for "outdoor Badminton suppers."

Italian Delight

Brown in a frying pan
1 onion sliced. Add
1 pound ground round steak and
½ pound pork steak ground, and fry until redness disappears.
Have ready
1 can corn
1 can tomato soup
½ pound grated cheese
1 can tomato paste. Cook
1 package wide noodles. Alternate layers of meat, corn, tomato and noodles. On each layer sprinkle grated cheese. Bake three-fourths of an hour at 350° F.

Scalloped Chicken Supreme

Cut in one-inch pieces
6 cups cooked chicken. Pour
1 cup chicken broth over
6 cups cooked rice. Combine
3 cups milk and
3 cups chicken broth. Thicken with
4 tablespoons butter melted and blended with
¾ cup flour. Add
1 teaspoon salt and
⅛ teaspoon pepper. Cut in slices
1 cup blanched almonds. Cut fine
1 small can pimiento. Slice
2 cans mushrooms (or 2 cups fresh mushrooms) and fry in
2 tablespoons butter until lightly browned. Butter a large shallow casserole. Cover bottom with rice. Place a layer of chicken over rice and add a generous amount of the gravy. Dot with almonds, pimiento and mushrooms. Repeat with second layer of each ingredient. Sprinkle
Buttered bread crumbs over top and add
Paprika. Bake 45 minutes in moderate oven, 350° F.

Persian Salad

Soak
1 tablespoon plain gelatin in
2 tablespoons cold tomato soup.
Heat the remainder of
1 can tomato soup and while hot add the gelatin and
1 package cream cheese. Stir until both are melted. When cool add
1 small bottle stuffed olives or
½ cup finely chopped green pepper
1½ cups finely diced celery
½ teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce.
Pour into molds and chill until firm. Serve with
Mayonnaise.

(Mrs.) A. S. C., California

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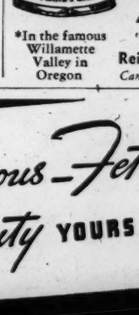

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 650,000
Previous day 600,300
1938 volume to date 69,257,844
1937 volume to date 174,133,046

Numerous Stocks Up Fractions To 2 Points or More

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—With moderate gains in many industrials balancing losses in rail shares, the stock market cut its pace to a slow walk today.

Toward the final hour price changes were highly irregular, fractionally to a point or so away from the previous close on both sides of the market. The approach of the Easter holidays, especially the Friday closings scheduled here, tended to restrict dealings, as well as the urge to await President Roosevelt's "fireside" chat on the air tomorrow.

Transactions approximated 650,000 shares, mostly traded on a forenoon buying spurt.

Drop in Santa Fe

For a time around the opening a sharp crack in Santa Fe shares, following announcement the road had decided to delay action on payment of interest on the 4 per cent adjustment bonds of 1935, resounded in a selling flurry throughout the market.

However, strong support for leading industrial shares turned the tide upward again and gains of fractions to more than 2 points were rung up in steel, chemical, farm implement, electric equipment and other groups favored in a mild revival of inflation sentiment, linked to the new Federal spending proposals.

Outstanding gainers included du Pont, American Can, Sloss Sheffield, Union Carbide, U. S. Rubber, Allis Chalmers, General Electric, Kennecott Copper, International Harvester, Bethlehem Steel, Johns Manville and Westinghouse Electric.

After a two-hour delay, a market for Santa Fe preferred finally was made at 43, off 10½. The common broke about 4 after the opening. Other rails lost fractions to about a point in active issues as the news reminded Wall Street recent operating losses had been a drain on cash reserves, although Santa Fe still was reported to have a large surplus.

Rail Bonds Drop

Rails continued on the loss side of an uneven bond market today.

A sizable opening break in loans of Santa Fe following notice the road would postpone consideration of an interest payment on its adjustment 4s tended to depress the entire carrier group.

Some industrial and utility issues scored moderate gains and U. S. Governments, higher from the start, showed advances running to 8-32ds in the final hour. Japanese obligations in the foreign sector sold off 1 to 3 points.

In late trading Santa Fe adjustment 4s, 1995, were down about 7 points and the convertible 4½s down 5¾. Losses ranged from 1 to 2 or more in loans of Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Illinois Central.

Gainers included International Hydro Electric 6s, International Paper 5s, Studebaker 6s, National Dairy 3¾s, New York Dock 5s and Marion Steam Shovel 6s.

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Industrial stocks hung on to early gains as utilities tended to sag in late trading in the curb market today.

Conspicuous on the upside were British-American Tobacco "B," Consolidated Mining & Smelting, Aluminum Co., New Jersey Zinc, and United Shoe Machinery which were ahead by 1 to around 4 points.

Fractional improvement was recorded by Pittsburgh Plate Glass, International Petroleum and Lake Shore Mines.

Utilities were soft with the leaders off fractionally.

Wheat Loses Gains In Late Reactions

CHICAGO, April 13 (AP)—Late reactions today more than wiped out moderate upturns of wheat prices.

Increased selling pressure developed on advances. Bearish traders made much of denials that the British Government was buying wheat, and also emphasized late reports that rain had fallen in parts of Italy, relieving droughty conditions.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ½ cent lower May 82¾-⅞, July 79⅞-80, corn ⅜ off to ⅛ up, May 59⅞-60, July 61⅝, and oats varying from ¼ decline to ⅜ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Securities continued their advance in the stock market today with a good demand for industrials, steels, tobaccos, irons and electrical equipments leading the upturn. The oil and mining groups were firm on continental buying and coppers and rubbers also improved. Good dividend announcements stimulated the advance in iron and steel shares, while home rails moved irregularly following publication of lower traffic returns. British funds registered good gains and transatlantic issues held steady.

Paris: The Bourse closed today with a firm tone following the approval last night of the new Daladier Government. With the exception of international shares, the general list was considerably higher, rentes advanced 60 to 280 centimes and Bank of France issue gained 350 francs. Industrials finished from 10 to 100 francs higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures responded to firm overseas markets and closed 2 to 4 points up. There was scattered buying and covering although offerings were light.

Gain in Telephone Use

NEW YORK—Subsidiaries of the General Telephone Corporation had a net gain of 1,017 telephones in service in March, compared with a gain of 2,326 instruments in March, 1936, the corporation reported. The gain for the first three months of this year totaled 2,744, against 6,470 in the corresponding period of last year.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	40	40	40	
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	35	33½	35	+2
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Apr 11
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18	18	18	
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	19½	19½	19½	Apr 12
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	11	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	27	46	44½	44½	— ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	⅞	⅞	Apr 11
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	6	8½	8¼	8⅜	Apr 11
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	— ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	Apr 11
17½	8	Allegheny pr pf	2	11½	10½	10½	Apr 11
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allen Industries	3	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	13	143¾	142½	142½	+ ½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr 12
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
9¾	4½	Allied Stores	11	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
53½	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e)	2	43	43	43	Apr 12
51¾	34¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	49	43	41	41⅛	— ½
15¼	11¼	Amal Leather	3	13	13	13	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather pf	1	2	2	2	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	*1	63	63	63	+2
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¾e)	2	55½	55½	55½	+1
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¼e)	5	32	31½	31½	+ ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	86	84½	86	+2½
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	Apr 11
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	12	19	18½	18½	+ ½
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	*8	35	34¾	35	+ ½
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (¼e)	6	12	12	12	+ ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105¼	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98	98	98	Apr 11
8¼	4½	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug (¾e)	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	3½	3½	3½	
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13½	13½	13½	Apr12
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	16	16	16	Apr 12
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr 11
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10	10	10	Apr 12
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ½
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	*6	36	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 11
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	15	15	15	Apr 12
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	3	6½	6	6	Apr 12
23½	12¾	Am Locomotive	13	18¼	17½	17½	+ ½
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	—1⅜
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	5	13¼	12½	13¼	Apr 12
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	12	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	101	101	101	+ ¾
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf (1⅛k)	4	23½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
33	16⅛	Am P&L$6pf (.93¾k)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
14¾	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	160	13½	11⅞	11⅞	— ¾
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	68	68	68	+1¼
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
14¼	7⅞	Am Seating	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¼e)	49	37¾	36⅜	36¾	— ⅛
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	111	110	110	Apr 12
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Apr 12
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	32	22⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7	7	7	Apr 12
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	108	108	108	
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	Apr 8
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	128½	126½	127¼	— ¼
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68	68	68	Apr 12
72⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	17	70¾	69½	70½	+1
139⅜	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131½	131½	131½	Apr 7
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	6	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
86	70	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Apr 12
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	2	4½	4½	4½	
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	3	30	29	30	Apr 12
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	25	6¼	6	6	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 9
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	168	28⅛	26⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
50	29	Ancon W & C	2	39½	39	39½	+ ½
18	10¾	AnchorHockCl (.15e)	1	16	16	16	Apr 11
19	10	Andes Copper	1	12	12	12	Apr 4
3¼	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 11
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ½
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	88	88	88	+1¼
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	5	5	4⅞	5	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	40	40	40	+ ½
94½	50	ArmstrongCork (¼e)	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
7½	3½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 12
5¼	2¼	Artloom Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
68	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 8
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 8
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S P (2e)	102	25½	24½	25½	—3½
72	42⅞	Atch T & S P pf (5)	25	43½	40¼	42½	—11
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line (1½e)	4	18	17	17	—1¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W Indies	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Apr11
24	17¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	8	8	8	Apr 12
107	101⅞	Atl Refining (1)	1	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
9⅞	5¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	2½	102½	102½	+ ⅝
43	39	Atlas Corp (.80)	14	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
48	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	39	39	39	
7⅜	4½	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38	38	38	Apr 9
6½	3	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Auburn Auto	5	4	4	4	Apr 11
4⅜	2½	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 11
		Aviation Corp	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

B

10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	25	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	32	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7	6½	6½	— ¾
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	— ¾
19	12⅛	Barber Co	12	16¼	15⅝	16	Apr 11
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigars (.18¾e)	1	11	11	11	
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅜
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (6)	1	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	97	97	97	Apr11
83	8⅝	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	10	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¾
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	4	17	17	17	— ¼
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	5	32	32	32	—1⅛
65⅞	46	Beth Steel	154	49½	47¾	48½	+ ⅜
98½	75	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
28	18	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	88¼	87	88¼	+1¼
17⅞	9¾	Bigelow-Sanf	4	19½	18½	19½	—1
15½	10⅛	Black & Decker	7	13½	12⅞	13½	
35½	20¼	Blaw-Knox	7	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	
30	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	64	26⅜	25½	25¾	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	2	20½	20½	20½	Apr 12
19⅝	15⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	2	11	11	11	Apr 12
28½	16½	Borden Co (1.60)	9	16¾	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2	Borg-Warner	17	22⅜	21¾	22	+ ¾
22¼	14	Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	Apr 12
10⅞	5⅜	Bower Rol Bear (½e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
26¼	12¾	Bridgeport Brass	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
30½	20	Briggs Mfg	18	18⅞	17⅞	18½	
28	28	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	25	25	25	Apr 12
25½	16½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	31	31	31	— ½
4¾	2	Anaconda (¼e)	168	28⅛	26⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear (½e)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	18	18⅞	17⅞	18½	
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	25	25	25	Apr 12
9¾	3¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	31	31	31	— ½
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	3⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	8⅛	8	8	— ¾
21½	10⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
41	34¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
10	5½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34½	34⅛	34⅛	Apr 11
9¾	5⅞	Brswick-Balke	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Mfg	31	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
32¼	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	15½	15⅜	15½	Apr 12
9½	6¾	Bulova Watch (4)	8	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ½
20¼	14½	Burling Mills (.30e)	1	8¼	8	8¼	Apr 12
3½	1½	Burr Add Mac (.30e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
11	4½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	5¾	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
22	16⅜	Butler Bros (.60)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	19	19	19	+ ½
11¾	6	Butte Cop & Z	1	3½	3½	3½	
19¾	13	Byers (A M) Co	6	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	Apr 12
		Byron Jackson (½e)	2	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	Apr 12

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	1	19½	19½	19½	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	Apr 12
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	17	7½	7½	7¾	
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
19¾	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale	16	14¾	14½	14¼	— ¼
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	32½	32½	32½	Apr 12
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	3	6	6	6	Apr 12
18	13	Carpenter Stl (1.0e)	1	15	15	15	Apr 12
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 12
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	12	76	73	73⅛	—2¾
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (½e)	6	41⅛	40	40	+ ¾
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	Apr12
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	31	14⅜	13½	13¾	+ ¾
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Celotex Corp	3	20	18½	18½	Apr 11
4½	2	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
11	7	Cent Foundry	4	3	3	3	
8¼	4	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
5½	3¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
46½	26¼	Century Rib M (.10e)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Apr11
8⅜	4½	Cerro de Pasco (2e)	20	35	34⅝	34¾	— ¼
30½	18¾	Certain-teed Prod	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12¼	7	Champ Pap & F	4	20	19⅜	19¾	— ¼
38½	23½	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 8
89	80	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	15	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
48½	27⅛	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	2	34½	34	34	—1
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
13¾	3¼	Chi & N West	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr 11
14	3⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr11
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	11	11	11	Apr 12
1⅜	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	1	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
22½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 12
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 12
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	1	1½	1½	1½	
16¾	12	Chicks Cot,O (½e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	12½	12½	12½	Apr 4	
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp	2	4¼	4	4	Apr 12
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.40e)	155	46	44½	44⅝	— ¼
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Apr 12
			1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	16	16	16	+1
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	1	20	20	20	Apr11
41	32½	Climax Molyb (.30e)	2	37½	37	37	
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	4	12	11⅞	12	
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA (.40e)	3	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB (.40e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr11
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	38	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
79	63	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	63	62	62	—1
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	7	10¾	10¼	10½	Apr 12
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	8	64¾	63	63½	+ ½
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	4	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	17	35¾	35	35¼	
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	95½	95½	95½	Apr 8
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.60)	13	7½	7¼	7¼	
2	1	Comwith & South	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf (1⅛k)	4	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
27¾	22¼	Comwith Edis (1¼)	6	24¼	24	24	+ ½
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 12
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n (¼e)	12	20½	19¾	20⅛	Apr12
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	28	15⅞	15¾	15½	+ ⅛
25⅞	17	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Apr 12
96½	89⅞	Cons Edison (½e)	26	20	19½	19¾	
1⅝	1	Cons Edison pf (5)	15	89⅞	89½	89½	— ⅛
67¾	4½	Consol Film Ind	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 8
5¾	2⅞	Consol Film pf (¾k)	2	6	6	6	Apr 12
10½	7	Cons Laundries	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Apr 12
101⅛	98¼	Consol Oil (.80)	*32	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
97	82	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr11
5⅜	3¼	Consol Textile	1	¼	¼	¼	
2	1	Consol'n Coal	3	3	3	3	Apr 12
22	16	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Mar31
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf (4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp (1.20)	10	12¼	12	12	
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	7	12	12	12	+ ¼
2⅜	1¾	Cont Bak pf	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	77½	77	77½	Apr 12
45¾	36½	Cont Can (¼e)	7	40⅝	39	39	—1¾
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Apr 9
9⅝	6¾	Cont Diam Fib	6	7½	7	7	Apr11
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	26	25½	26	+ ½
1¾	1	Cont Motors	3	1¾	1½	1½	Apr 12
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	9	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	2	11	10¾	10¾	Apr 5
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	9	60	59½	59½	— ½
166¼	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	163	163	163	+1
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	10	3

Commerce and Finance

Pennsylvania Is Asked to Take Over the Anthracite Industry

Business and Industry

Stockholder Asks Schwab to Forgo His $200,000 Salary

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Charles M. Schwab, 76-year-old chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, declined a request to refrain from taking any of his $200,000-a-year salary if the company fails to declare a dividend on the common stock for the present quarter.

The request was made by Lewis D. Gilbert, New York, minority stockholder, who last year threw the annual meeting into confusion by asking that Mr. Schwab be placed on a pension.

Mr. Schwab, who had sat quietly through the long annual meeting today in which there was a threat of fisticuffs between two small stockholders, broke his silence by making an appeal to Mr. Gilbert to withdraw his request.

Mr. Gilbert, who said he had only the friendliest feeling toward Mr. Schwab, withdrew it only as "a personal favor" to the steel magnate.

Much of the interest in the meeting was centered in the proposal to make changes in the management stock ownership plan which would result in automatically terminating the plan by the end of next year. Action on the proposal was postponed until a special meeting of the stockholders here April 21.

Threat of Fist Fight

Under the stock ownership plan, officers and certain employees were permitted in 1930 to subscribe to common shares at $91.60 a share. No time limit was made originally for payment by officers and others who benefited, and this led to criticism of the plan.

The threat of a fist fight came during the discussion over the election of officers. J. Newcomb Blackman, New York, wanted to know why the corporation should elect directors who had only small holdings which indicated to stockholders lack of confidence in the company.

L. B. Coshland, New York, and John Sauerman, New York, who holds some 5 per cent preferred stock, entered the discussion when Mr. Coshland asked President Eugene G. Grace, who was presiding, to have Mr. Sauerman removed from the meeting because 5 per cent preferred stock had no voting power.

Mr. Sauerman jumped up and threatened to "punch in the snoot" Mr. Coshland.

"Get a policeman to take him out," shouted Mr. Coshland.

"Why don't you do it yourself?" Mr. Sauerman yelled back.

Gilbert's Motions Voted Down

Neither man advanced toward the other. Mr. Gilbert said: "This is why I asked the chair to appoint a sergeant-at-arms."

The incident passed without any damage being done after Mr. Sauerman apologized for the language he had used, but there was much bickering by others who represented small amounts of stock.

Mr. Gilbert wanted the annual meeting held either in New York or Newark, N. J., in order to have a larger attendance of stockholders. When this was voted down by a voice vote he proposed that the directors hold all their board meetings in Wilmington. This also was voted down.

The five directors whose terms expired were re-elected. They were G. H. Blakeley, C. Austin Buck, C. R. Holton, James H. Ward and Schwab.

Takes Sober View

E. G. Seubert
President of Standard Oil Company of Indiana

Seubert Paints A Gloomy Picture Of Oil Prospects

CHICAGO (AP)—A gloomy picture of the oil outlook was given by E. G. Seubert, President of Standard Oil of Indiana, in his annual report to stockholders.

After tracing the history of present competitive conditions, he said:

"As over-production continued and consumption slackened product prices weakened. Dumping, price-cutting and other competitive practices which have become more or less chronic maladies in the oil business narrowed the margin of profits. Some refineries were obliged to shut down. A reduction in crude prices may be forced unless production and manufacturing are adjusted to a stabilized demand."

The oil business has also been affected by the recession, he said, and by taxes. The company paid in 1937, he added, a total of $103,924,580 in taxes, approximately 50 per cent more than was paid 32,000 employees. But he went on to explain that he included in that total $83,375,621 in taxes collected from consumers.

The company's year-end statement listed payment in 1937 of $12,878,302.29 taxes, provision of $7,255,501 for normal federal income tax, and $415,155 for surtax on undistributed profits.

The trend of the times, Seubert said, requires that "business must avoid acts and policies inimical to the public welfare and the public or its representatives must avoid unreasonable restriction or interference."

The company reported 1937 sales totaled $358,227,000, a 9 per cent increase over 1936.

Net earnings for the year totaled $55,950,784.59, equal to $3.66 a share on 15,267,030 shares outstanding. The 1936 earnings equaled $3.09 a share on a slightly smaller number of shares.

Total capital expenditures were $63,650,000, compared with about $50,000,000 the previous year.

Commission Urges State Control Of Hard Coal Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13—Renewing its demand on Gov. George H. Earle for a special session of the Legislature to deal with the emergency in the state's one-time $1,000,000,000 anthracite industry, the Governor's anthracite coal industry commission concluded its year's study in this field today with a final report that puts action in the situation squarely up to the state.

The commission, which is headed by W. Jett Lauck, nationally known economist of Washington, D. C., concludes its survey on this emphasis, revealing that the Earle contention that the problem, involving as it does the only known great pocket of anthracite in the nation, was for Federal as well as state solution had been rejected by high Government authorities. The Governor had presented a program for Federal ownership and private operation as a way out of the 10-years decline of the industry. The commission sympathizes with this effort, but stresses also the difficulties that would inhere in Washington interference with a problem almost wholly confined to Pennsylvania.

"The duty of the state in an emergency such as now exists in the anthracite region is, therefore, clear-cut and imperative," its report continues. "Grave consequences may ensue if the issue is not faced squarely by those with authority to act.

"It is, therefore, the considered opinion of this commission that the state legislature should immediately be convened in special session for the purpose of considering legislation designed to rehabilitate the depressed areas through constructive state control of the anthracite industry."

Economic distress of the anthracite region's population "places the problem above all considerations of political expediency," the commission warns, with apparent reference to the state campaign now in progress in Pennsylvania which might make a special legislative session an embarrassment to the administrative ticket.

Governor Earle, however, is pledged to a solution of the anthracite trouble; and, if legislative action is taken in accord with his commission's recommendations, the industry will pass under state control through a public service commission with wide regulatory powers.

Government Agencies Own $4,160,508,000 Federal Securities

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—The Treasury disclosed today, in effect, that it owes $4,160,5$8,000 o fthe $37,550,000,000 national debt.

Beginning a monthly series of statements about investments of government agencies and trust funds, the Treasury said these owned $4,160,508,000 of direct federal obligations, $356,570,000 of federal-guaranteed securities and $915,322,000 of other securities.

The heaviest investor is the postal savings system, which has $937,120,000 of federal securities. Other large ones are the unemployment trust fund (depository of unemployment reserves belonging to the states), $734,165,000; government life insurance fund, $730,842,000; ol dage reserve account, $595,100,000; civil service retirement and disability fun, $389,895,000, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, $359,876,000.

Of the remaining public debt outside of federal agencies, the Federal Reserve banks own $2,526,000,000 worth of government securities, and the public, particularly commercial banks, owns $30,864,000,000.

FDIC Asks Congress To Extend Authority

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation asked Congress to extend for two years the corporation's authority to facilitate the merger of banks when necessary to prevent failures.

The present authority of the corporation expires July 1. Under it, in the first three monthts of this year, the corporation lent $20,000,000 to prevent the failure of 10 banks.

In the case of a possible bank failure that can be avoided by consolidation, the FDIC lends to a good bank in the same community an amount equal to those funds of the shaky bank which are tied up in doubtful assets

Mr. Crowley asserted the extension was desired to make possible a continuance of the corporation's long-time program of weeding out weak banks and did not mean that the business recession was affecting the banks seriously.

Treasury Borrows Money at 0.146 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has sold $160,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills at an average price of 99.963, equivalent to borrowing money at 0.146 per cent.

Last week, the average price was 99.965, equivalent to 0.139 per cent.

Orders Final Liquidation Of Pierce Arrow Motor

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Federal Judge John Knight has ordered final liquidation of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Corporation, once thriving high-priced automobile manufacturer, which also supplied a large number of army trucks for the American Expeditionary Forces in Fance.

The concluding chapter in the corporation's half century of eminence in the transportation field was written at the request of creditors and stockholders.

The order quoted the estimated realizable value of assets at $1,197,771, with liabilities of $1,892,445.

Story of U. S. Financial Status Steadily Grows More Confusing

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Perhaps the most interesting item to Wall Street in the current Washington news is the intimation that the inactive gold fund may be raided for the purpose of financing the new pump-priming program. The rest of the recent Washington news proved of little interest. Further details about pump-priming brought no surprises, and the President's railroad message to Congress fell quite flat as a market factor. There isn't any politically feasible solution and the President didn't propose any, contenting himself for the most part with riding the Interstate Commerce Commission and echoing in what was thought a rather pathetic way his reorganization bill disappointment.

The suggestion that the new deficit program might be initially financed by desterilizing the inactive gold fund took some of the edge off the bearishness produced in the government bond market by pump-priming talk. The operation would be distinctly an aid instead of a burden on that market. First, it would spare the Treasury from the need of further quarter-date new money offerings for some time. Second, it would sluice funds rapidly into the member banks' excess reserves.

Financing the Deficit

Actual mechanism would be as follows: The inactive gold fund, now totaling about $1,150,000,000, is in effect gold held by the Treasury in excess of its outstanding liabilities (such as gold certificates owed to Reserve Banks, the Stabilization Fund, the traditional $156,000,000 reserve against 1863 greenbacks, and so on). In other words, it is uncapitalized gold. It represents an amount of gold certificates which the Treasury can print for its own account and spend as it chooses.

The natural way to do this would be to reduce the inactive gold fund to nothing either a few hundred millions at a time or all at once, and at the same time to credit the Treasury's working balance in the general fund by an equivalent amount. The working balance consists of a miscellany of assets, most important of which is the Treasury's balance with the Reserve banks, on which it checks for current expenses. So the simplest thing to do would be to "transfer the inactive gold" to the Reesrve banks by issuing gold certificates to the latter. This would increase the Treasury's balance at the Reserve. Then, as it spent that balance, the deposit-credit would be transferred to the member banks, with automatic corresponding increase in their excess reserves.

Of course the inactive gold fund was not created for this purpose. It was intended to sterilize gold imports, and be available in case of an outflow of gold. Last fall, however, the purpose faltered, $300,000,000 being transferred to the working balance as one of four Reserve system easy-money moves presumably taken to halt the business defiation but actually, explained by some devious logical circumlocution in connection with seasonal crop-financing.

Using Stabilization Gold

The total inactive gold is only a third or a quarter of the Government deficit-financing now in sight. When this is used up, however, there is $1,800,000,000 of Stabilization Fund gold which has never been touched. Use of the two would cover a $3,000,000,000 addition to the deficit (over and above the $1,000,000,000-$1,500,000,000 per year of bookkeeping deficit currently being covered by the Social Security pay roll taxes).

On the other hand there is a faint possibility that such tinkering with the gold reserves might in itself disturb sentiment in the Government bond market. In this decade there have been three sharp breaks in Government bond prices. The first came in the fall of 1931 when Great Britain suspended gold payment and the Mills' 3¼ per cent Treasury bonds slid steadily down from their offering price. Second break was in early 1933 during the moratorium when banks were trying to stay liquid by selling their governments. Third was in late 1933 when the RFC was changing the price of gold daily in accord with the Warren theory of price stabilization.

When deficit-spending comes the Street expects it to be disguised in what is coming to be called a "third budget." The first budget is the "ordinary" expenses of government. The second is the "emergency" budget, inaugurated in disguise under President Hoover, and frankly recognized by the Roosevelt Administration under the euphemism "Recovery and Relief." It proved a handy way to permit it to be said that the "ordinary" budget was balanced.

The "third budget" would consist of outlays made by Treasury-owned corporations instead of by the Treasury direct, and financed by these corporations borrowing in the money market (backed by Treasury guarantee) instead of by direct Treasury borrowing.

Backing "Guaranteed" Issues

Guaranteed Treasury obligations may be said to have appeared first in the form of Land Bank system bonds. Trough the 1920's there was legal doubt as to the exact status of these bonds, not much relieved by the enigmatical ruling of the Supreme Court that they were "instrumentalities" of the United States Government. Doubts were resolved in 1932, however, when the Treasury came to the rescue of the Land Bank system by investing $125,000,000 in the Bank's capital stock.

In 1933 the HOLC and in 1934 the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds appeared with the Treasury guaranty. For some time they failed to sell on as low a yield basis as direct Treasury obligations, and to this day the New York City banks will not touch them. Nevertheless as a result in part at least of active dealer selling the spread between the "direct" and the "guaranteed" Treasury obligations has now been pretty completely wiped out.

The RFC originally did a small amount of financing in the open market, after the Treasury under Secretary Mills had subscribed $500,000,000 to its capital stock. Early in the game, however, the RFC turned from the open market and raised its funds by sale of its notes to the Treasury, which in turn borrowed the money in the open market. One of the most complete accounting scrambles in fiscal history developed around the RFC, for some of its outlays were gifts, some were gifts disguised as loans, and some were bona fide loans.

Setup of Third Budget

The setup of the Treasury's "third budget" has already become confusing to the public and a bone of political contention. It is reported monthly, under the heading "Combined Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Goevrnmental Corporations and Credit Agencies of the United States." Reading this statement is harder than reading a bank statement, and it can be interpreted only in the light of business conditions, for if things go well the assets are all good, and if times get bad the assets are all frozen.

The total assets of these corporations were earried, as of February 28, 1938, at $11,800,000,000. But this is a jumble of good securities and "cats and dogs." Included, for instance, are about $300,000,000 of cash and $800,000,000 of direct and guaranteed government securities. Also included, however, are RFC loans of $160,000,000 to banks, $400,000,000 to railroads and $95,000,000 to states and territories and $537,000,000 of bank preferred stock, and of course the bulk of these are wholly unrealizable under present conditions. Included also are $2,350,000,000 of home mortgages held by the HOLC and $2,000,000,000 of farm mortgages held by the Federal Land Banks.

In the balance-sheet total of $11,800,000,000 the U. S. Treasury owns an equity of $4,060,000,000. An odd $367,000,000 is owned privately, almost entirely by the institutional affiliates of the Federal Land Banks, the Home Loan Banks, and the FDIC. The rest, or about $7,300,000,000 is either a direct contractual or an indirect political liability of the U. S. Treasury, and this is well in excess of the quick assets, so that if the whole "third budget" were to be liquidated this month the Treasury's creditors would get all the good assets and be into the Treasury for a good-sized sum, and the Treasury would be left holding a bagful of HOLC shaky mortgages, RFC loans to railroads, bank preferred stocks, and the like. Of this roughly $7,300,000,000 of Treasury liabilities against this $11,800,000,000 of sound and unsound, liquid and frozen assets together, the principal items are roughly:

RFC obligations held outside the U. S. Treasury	$300,000,000
FFMC guaranteed obligations	1,400,000,000
HOLC guaranteed obligations	2,955,000,000
Federal Land Bank bonds (not legally guaranteed, but politically recognised as so	1,900,000,000
Total	$6,555,000,000

More Low-Grade Assets

The whole situation can be summarized by saying that under the third budget the U. S. Treasury has acquired about $11,500,000,000 book value of assets, by investing about $4,000,000,000 and going bond for about $7,300,000,000 more. And, in a nutshell, the outlook is that the new pump-priming program will consist in the addition of substantial amounts of low-grade assets to the $11,500,000,000, by the issuance of substantial additions to the present $7,300,000,000 of contractually or politically guaranteed liabilities.

It is commonly said that the present debt of the U. S. Government is about $37,500,000,000. Taking the third budget into account, however, it is roughly as follows, in billions:

1. Direct debt		$37.5
2. Third-budget "assets" at book-value	$11.5	
3. Indirect debt	7.3	7.3
4. Net third-budget "assets"	4.2	
5. Total direct and indirect debt		44.8
6. Total debt less "assets"		33.3

Item No. 5 is the usual Republican figure for the national debt, while item No. 6 is the figure usually cited by Democrats. Correct figure is somewhere in between and depends entirely on an appraisal of the assets.

Effect of a renewal of third-budget operations in place of direct Treasury operations would be to increase items 2, 3, and 5, but not item No. 1 (the direct debt) or item No. 6. This is why the plan has political appeal.

A Future "Write-Off"

The "assets" in item 3, however, would average distinctly lower-grade even than at present, and it would be left to a later Administration to write them off and shoulder the indirect debts (No. 3 above) now "secured" by them. Few, for instance, expect that the states and cities which get their finger into the proposed $1,500,000,000 non-interest-bearing "loan," which would naturally be added to the "assets," will keep up their 2 per cent amortization, or $30,000,000 a year, beyond the end of the next prosperity.

It should also be noted that the above third-budget figures do not incude certain substantial contingent liabilities which may yet come home. The FDIC, for instance, might have to bail out the commercial banking system, the Home Loan Banks might have to bail out the building and loan societies, and the FHA has put its name on about $1,000,000,000 of "insured" mortgages, against which insurance it has accumulated a cash fund so far of around $20,000,000.

On the other hand the direct debt (item No. 1 above) deserves in any candid statement to be reduced by the $3,000,000,000 of solid gold now held in the inactive gold fund and the stabilization fund.

All told, the picture is rather mixed.

Cuban Sugar Exports Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to April 9 totaled 715,345 long tons, raw value, about 7.1 per cent less than 765,916 tons in the comparable period of 1937, according to Havana advices to Lamborn & Co.

Big Rise in Wheat Crop Is Predicted

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal crop reporting board forecast a winter wheat crop of 725,707,000 bushels based on April 1 conditions—nearly 100,000,000 bushels more than predicted at the close of last year.

The indicated production compared with a crop of 685,102,000 bushels last year and a 10 year average production of 546,396,000 bushels.

Economist Hits Fair Trade Laws As Monopolistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Q. F. Walker, economist for R. H. Macy & Company, declared before the Sales Executives Club of New York that manufacturers should lend their aid to prompt repeal of the fair trade laws now effective in 43 states, because "if these laws are long continued, the only protection for the public interest will be far-reaching state and Federal regulation of prices and profits of both manufacturers and distributors."

"It is impossible to get the best sales results when uniform prices are substituted for flexible prices that reflect variations in costs," Mr. Walker declared in reviewing the effects upon marketing and the dangers to manufacturers of the price maintenance laws.

Mr. Walker declared that the "elimination of all price competition among retailers on products sold under fair-trade contracts results in legalized monopoly prices."

"The recent efforts of legislative sponsors of these laws to make the consumer believe that competition is preserved when these laws authorize a manufacturer to compel all retailers to sell his product at the same price are sheer nonsense," Mr. Walker said. "Last year retail trade approximated $40,000,000,000 and $20,000,000,000 represented costs of getting merchandise from factory doors to consumers. The fair-trade laws have legalized progressive destruction of price competition in this $20,000,000,000 slice of the national market."

Mr. Walker added that the manufacturer is facing the "dangers of dealer coercion and the impossibility of effective enforcement of the fair-trade laws." As a result, he said, "some have already acquired the price-fixing jitters."

He ridiculed a recent statement from one branch of the drug trade that "prices have been reduced 20 per cent" under fair trade. "It is perfectly obvious," he said, "that the alleged reduction relates only to the suggested retail prices of pre-price-fixing days. Everyone knows that the products of this industry seldom sold at those prices, and fictitious prices were often printed on the package to make the dealer's lower price look enticing.

"The drug trade apparently still proceeds on the theory that the consuming public is composed of morons with the average intelligence of a child of 12 years."

Textile Mills Close Down Indefinitely

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—Curtailment of operations of several textile mills and indefinite suspension of others in this vicinity were announced here.

Emslie Nicholson, treasurer of Monarch Mills at Union, said the three plants of his chain, employing 1,500 would shut down Monday until further notice because of market conditions.

Beaumont Mills here and Martel Mills at near-by Valley Falls announced they would close next week, with no time set for resuming production. The Whitney Mills at Whitney, in Spartanburg County, announced a month's suspension, to begin Monday.

Spartan, Startex, and Saxon Mills here and the Gaffney Manufacturing Company at Gaffney, in adjoining Cherokee County, made public a schedule of three days operation a week every other week. The Cowpens Manufacturing Company at Cowpens shut down recently for an indefinite period.

Power Output Off 8.5 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended April 9 totaled 1,990,447,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of .6 of 1 per cent over 1,978,753,000 in the preceding week but 8.5 per cent under 2,176,368,000 for the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage decreases from a year ago according to major geographic areas: New England, 12.8; Middle Atlantic, 2.4; Central Industrial, 15.2; West Central, 1.6; Southern States, 5.9; Rocky Mountain, 23.1, and Pacific Coast, 1.3.

March Building Off 37 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Permits for new building construction totaling $76,598,907 were issued in 215 representative United States cities in March, a rise of 41.8 per cent over the two-year low of $54,010,213 in February, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The agency said the rise reflected "to a large degree the reported expansion of FHA mortgage loans to record levels during that month."

The gain, however, was somewhat less than the usually expected seasonal rise of about 52 per cent between the two months, it added.

The March awards, despite the gain over February, were 36.8 per cent under March, 1937.

No Important Rail Legislation Is Likely at Present Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—There appeared little disposition in Congress today to enact important railroad legislation at the present session. The elaborate report and comments sent to Capitol Hill by President Roosevelt yesterday have more or less fallen on stony ground.

A certain measure of immediate financial aid may be granted—probably taking the form of a relaxation of the RFC's lending power—but in essence this will merely enable the carriers to get even deeper into debt. Although it may tide them over their present crisis this plan might increase their long-term difficulties.

Such a plan, without advancing the $300,000,000 urged by the Splawn report for equipment loans, might recommend that such loans be permitted from the RFC, and other statutory limitations might be lifted.

But Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who as head of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has been grappling with the transportation program, said after looking over the vast sheafs of conflicting opinion that went to Congress yesterday: "I am opposed to subsidies and to loans of no value. As for this idea of lending the railroads $300,000,000, they don't need to borrow money."

The Montana Senator said he probably would call a meeting of railroad labor and management to consider a bill that he has drawn. But action before the adjournment of this Congress—now aimed at May—would be highly improbable.

Since the President did not support and recommend any one plan of action in the railroad problem, Congress now feels that it is under no impulsion for wide-range action. The problem is before it "for study"—which may mean indefinite postponement—apart from a limited amount of new financial aid right away.

Because not only William O. Douglas, head of the SEC, but Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Robert Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, all declared the Splawn report to be entirely inadequate. Congress is given a plain invitation to refrain from following its recommendations.

There is, therefore, no Congressional or executive leadership behind the Splawn report, working for anything more than the barest minimum of further lending. Senator Wheeler's approach is entirely apart from the Splawn effort. And though this report of Chairman Walter M. W. Splawn came at the President's own request, White House support was in effect withdrawn by the inclusion of the conflicting opinions.

Senator Wheeler's suggestion that he will call in railroad management and labor for a conference, is somewhat illuminated by the extended reports written on behalf of these two sides in comment on the Splawn report. Both J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, and George N. Harrison for railroad labor, presented maximum demands. In appearance, they were irreconciable with the sort of approach Senator Wheeler brings to the problem. For both management and labor asks for relaxation of Government control. Management wants a cessation of Federal expenditure for highways and waterways where railroad service now exists. Labor speaks of the "indefensibly low wages of railroad workers." It is such claims as these that Senator Wheeler's conference would attempt to compose.

Urges 'Co-operative Regulation' of All Over-Counter Deals

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commissioner George C. Mathews of the Securities & Exchange Commission urged a House Interstate Commerce Committee to approve legislation by Senator Maloney (D-Conn.) for "co-operative regulation" of over-the-counter stock transactions.

The bill would permit the Securities Commission to delegate authority to co-operative, private agencies to help police sales off the regular market exchanges.

Asserting that the measure would not result in regulation of state and municipal securities, Mr. Mathews spoke of the necessity of checking irregular practices and dishonest conduct.

The Commissioner said the agency strongly objected to a change suggested by 10 members of the Investment Bankers Association and a group of 20 Massachusetts and Rhode Island dealers. He said these groups would limit powers of the SEC to suspend a trade to cases of "wilful violations" of the Exchange Act. The Senate bill permits suspension simply for violations of the law.

Mr. Mathews took issue with dealers in municipal issues only who complained the Maloney bill would tend to interfere with state and city securities.

"Protests were received by the Senate Committee from the fiscal officers of various states and cities on this account," he told the subcommittee.

"We have good reason to believe that these protests were stirred up by propaganda circulated by certain municipal dealers."

Bradley and Murphy Soliciting Proxies For C. & O. Meeting

CLEVELAND (AP) — Charles L. Bradley and John P. Murphy, fighting Robert R. Young for control of the Van Sweringen railroad empire, have carried their battle direct to the profitable Chesapeake & Ohio Railway by announcing they were soliciting proxies for its April 19 meeting at Richmond, Va.

The present C. & O. management solicited proxies Feb. 15 and followed with another letter April 4, stating "these proxies are being solicited on behalf of the management."

Messrs. Bradley and Murphy announced they were soliciting proxies "to vote for the same directors of C. & O. as are voted for by an enlarged Chesapeake Corp. board."

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New York is weighing whether Guaranty Trust Co. of New York shall have the right to vote stock which controls Chesapeake Corp., middle holding company of the empire. Chesapeake Corp. in turn votes 30.8 per cent of C. & O. common for seven C. & O. directors, and 39.5 per cent of the preferred for the other two directors. Thus, Chesapeake Corp. control, if it should go to the Bradley-Murphy-Guaranty faction, would not automatically mean control of C. & O. unless Chesapeake Corp. could obtain additional proxies from stock in public hands.

Mr. Bradley is president and Mr. Murphy secretary of Chesapeake Corp. Both are Cleveland men and both were identified prominently with the Van Sweringen brothers before their passing.

The twice-postponed Chesapeake Corp. meeting, at which Guaranty if upheld in court plans to elect three new directors to break a two-two deadlock, is scheduled April 15 in Baltimore.

Steel Output Off Slightly in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production for the country as a whole during the past week is off at least a half point from the previous week to 32 per cent of capacity, according to Iron Age.

Steel sales, continues the report, are no more than holding their own as compared with March and in some instances are smaller in total volume, and steel scrap prices, no longer supported by important export buying, have dropped in several leading districts. The Iron Age scrap composite has declined to $12.58, which is below the lowest level of either 1937 or 1936 and back to the quotation of late October, 1935.

The International Scrap Cartel, meeting in Paris, decided to make no further foreign purchases at this time, which points to the possibility of further price declines here, particularly on the Atlantic seaboard, where export sales have been a considerable factor in supporting prices.

Although sales and production of automobiles have risen, the improvement has not gone far enough to make an appreciable difference in new requirements of steel. No great amount of buying is expected until 1939 models are in production the latter half of the year. Meanwhile, some automobile manufacturers have apparently deferred the carrying out of large tooling and die programs, which for the industry as a whole were recently estimated at fully $65,000,000.

Like the automobile industry, the railroads continue to stay out of the steel market, except for a few purchases of rails.

Swedish Travel Information Bureau

MANY cities of Sweden are this year celebrating the Tercentenary of the arrival in America of the first Swedish colonists. From a nucleus of about 100 persons who settled in Delaware in 1638, the Swedish-American population of the United States has grown to 3,000,000.

In commemoration of the band of settlers that landed from the Swedish warship "Kalmar Nyckel" and the "Fogel Grip" 300 years ago, the people of Sweden, under the auspices of their government, are observing the Tercentenary with ceremonies and festivals, making this a particularly advantageous year to visit the beautiful Scandinavian country.

Gothenburg—from whence the original colonists sailed—Stockholm, and other places of historic and contemporary interest—Kalmar, the Gota Canal—ancient castles, walled cities—pine forests, bathing beaches, modern hotels, and a countryside peopled by picturesque, hospitable people—these are but a fraction of Sweden.

For guidance to transportation and other travel facilities, turn to hotel, resort and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, particularly in the special Swedish-Delaware issue of May 21.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street, Boston, Tel. Lafayette 5700
115 Broadway, New York, Barclay 7-5540

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
INTEREST BEGINS APRIL 15
Money Available for HOME MORTGAGES

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2d Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder "BANKING BY MAIL"
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 15
113 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

EXECUTIVE
with successful record of sixteen years' financial and sales experience is seeking an opportunity to assist in the management of a business whose owners, vitally interested in profits, are also genuinely concerned with the well-being of employees and customers. Graduate of Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. Two years Harvard Law School. This advertisement appears with full knowledge of present associates. Highest references. Opportunity more important than location. Salary open. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sales of Cotton Cloth Heavy But Prices Depressed

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Another wave of buying swept through cotton gray goods markets during the past week. It absorbed a total of approximately 35,000,000 yards of spot and nearby goods, or something like double the current rate of output from the looms, which has been very much curtailed in recent weeks.

In spite of the heavy trading sellers lacked enthusiasm which generally accompanies a wave of large orders. The reason was that prices were so very low that every yard of goods sold involved a sharp loss to the seller. Standard print cloths were moving on the basis of 24 cents a pound, which is five or six cents a pound under normal cost for the average print cloth mill. Some constructions registered new record low prices for the entire depression.

The situation has its sequel in sharply increased curtailment among the coarse goods mills. A number of the better known larger units announced the closing of their plants until their surplus stocks of goods had been cleared and prices have advanced to more profitable levels. Other mills, while they did not close down, moved their prices up a quarter of a cent at the close of the week, taking this means of retiring from the market until prices improve. Most of the cut price trading was in spot goods.

Prints Lead Activity

The print cloth section of the market was the chief center of activity, and more than three quarters of the trading was in the standard print cloth constructions. The 39-inch, 4 yard, 80 squares moved in large volume at 6 cents a yard but later advanced to 6⅛ cents for April-May deliveries, a few selling June goods at this price.

The 38½-inch, 5.35 yard, 64x60s proved very active, with millions of yards changing hands at 4⅜ cents, while occasional sales at 4¼ were reported earlier in the week. Some mills at the close moved their quotations up to 4½ cents.

Sheetings were quiet and the same was true of the heavy goods such as drills, osnaburgs and twills, all of which held steady as to price, but did not move in quantity.

Broadcloths Active

Carded broadcloths sold to the extent of several million yards. The standard 36½ inch 5 yard 80x60s moved in a large way at 4⅞ cents. There were a number of sales that moved their quotations up to 4¾ cents toward the close and refused to consider anything less. On the 38-inch, 4.10 yard, 100x60s there was substantial business put through at 6⅛ cents and some at 6¼ cents.

In the fine goods division of the market there was very considerable business put through in combed lawns, estimated by some to total full 25,000 pieces. Prices were equal to the lowest seen since the depression began. The 40 inch 9 yard 76x72s sold at 5⅝ cents, the 40 inch 8.50 yard 88x80s at 6⅝ cents, and the 40 inch 9.50 yard 72x68s at 5⅜ cents.

Dimities moved in a considerable way, with 36 inch 96x68s selling at 6¾ cents and 36½ inch 114x64s at 7¼ cents.

Carded piqués moved in a limited way at 7½ cents for 3.80 yard 104x72s. Combed broadcloths were moved at 9½ cents for 128x68s and 136x60s, and at 10¾ cents for slubbed yarn goods.

Business Personals

Edwin R. Trafford has become associated with Burr, Gannett & Co., members of the New York and Boston stock exchanges. For the last 17 years, Mr. Trafford has been with Coffin & Burr representing that firm in New Hampshire and recently in New York. He will now represent Burr, Gannett & Co. in New Hampshire and central Massachusetts.

Pierce Cumings, Al Harris, Stephen W. Meader, Granville E. Toogood and Roger Warner have been appointed as associate copy directors of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., according to H. A. Batten, president. These five men together with Charles T. Coiner, vice-president and art director, will serve as the Ayer copy board under George W. Cecil, vice-president in charge of copy production.

J. L. Kraft, president of Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, has been appointed a director of Stokely Bros. & Company, Inc., for the unexpired term of John W. Hanes, who resigned the directorship upon his appointment to the Securities and Exchange Commission. C. B. Harding, a partner of Smith, Barney & Co., and John H. Vincent, an attorney with the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, both of New York, have also been appointed directors to fill vacancies.

W. H. Carey, recently an advertising executive of Time and Life, has been appointed advertising director of Fortune. Inc., since April, 1929.

W. T. Bonn & Co. has been formed in New York to transact a general brokerage and investment business.

Amerada Net Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Amerada Corp. and subsidiaries have reported consolidated net profit for 1937 of $2,400 328, after all charges including depreciation, depletion, taxes, and all intangible drilling costs, equivalent to $3.04 per share compared with the 1936 total of $1,983,901 or $2.52 per share. Amerada is a holding company controlling petroleum properties chiefly located in Oklahoma, Texas, California, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Venezuela.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '45-43	107.20	107.20	107.20
3	3⅛s '46-44	107.13	107.12	107.13
13	4s '54-44	112.6	112.1	112.6
48	2¾s '47-45	104.2	104	104.1
46	2½s '45	103.12	103.10	103.12
29	3¾s '56-46	110.23	110.22	110.23
10	3⅛s '49-46	106.3	106.1	106.3
73	2¾s '51-48	102.2	102.1	102.1
10	3⅛s '52-49	105.28	105.28	105.28
21	2½s '53-49	99.28	99.27	99.27
30	2½s '54-52	101.5	101.2	101.4
4	3s '55-51	104.3	104.1	104.3
24	2¾s '60-55	102.2	101.30	102.1
4	2¾s '59-56	100.27	100.27	100.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3s '49-44	103.9	103.8	103.9

Home Owners' Loan

5	2¾s '49-39	101.11	101.11	101.11
5	2¼s '44-42	101.11	101.11	101.11
11	3s '52-44	103.11	103.10	103.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Emp 4s '48	94	94	94
8	Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	98	98	98
2	Alleghany 5s '44	62	62	62
7	Allegn Val 4s '42	102	101¾	101¾
124	Allis Chalm 4s '52	102	101⅞	102
1	Am & For P 5s 2030	44½	44½	44½
7	Am Gas Elec 5½s'49	102½	102	102½
2	Am Int 5½s'49	91½	91	91½
6	Am T&T 5½s'43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
7	Am T&T 3¾s'66	100¼	100⅛	100¼
15	Am T&T 3¾s'61	100¾	100¼	100¼
25	AnacondaCop 4½s '50	103½	103¼	103½
4	Ang CNitra deb'67	26	26	26
1	Ann Arbor 4s '95	25	25	25
21	Arm Del 4s '57	91¾	91½	91¾
11	Arm Del 4s '55	91⅞	91	91⅞
183	AT&SF 4s '95	99¾	99⅝	99½
30	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	81	79	80
43	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	96	91⅛	91½
5	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	100	100	100
18	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	103⅛	100	100½
4	AT&SFRykyM 4s '65	99½	98½	98½
4	A C Line 1st 4s '52	74¾	75	75¾
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	19¼	19¼	19¼
7	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	51¼	51¼	51¼
12	B&O rfg 6s '95	22½	22	22
12	B&O 1st 5s '48	44½	44	44
7	B&O rfg 5s '95	19¾	19¼	19¼
8	B&O 5s '96 F	19⅜	19	19¼
8	B&O 5s 2000D	19½	19	19½
20	B&O cv 4½s '60	16⅜	15½	16
29	B&O 4s '48	42	41	41
9	B&O Ss S W '50	31¼	30⅛	31⅛
1	Bang & Arr cn 4s '51	99	99	99
7	Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	100	99¼	100
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101	100½	100⅝
3	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93	93	93
37	Beth Stl 3½s '52	85½	85	85½
11	Bost&Me 5s '87	33⅞	33	33
6	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	31	30	31
6	Bost&Me 5s '55	33¾	33	33
19	Bkly Map Tr 4½s '66	45½	45	45
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99	99	99
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	102½	102	102
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	121½	121½	121½
30	Can Pac 5s '54	97⅝	97¼	97¼
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	94¾	94¾	94¾
16	Can Pac 4s perp	79½	79	79
8	Can Pac 6s '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	9½	9¼	9¼
5	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	93	93	93
2	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	107	107	107
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	30	30	30
5	Cen Pac 5s '60	44¾	43¾	43¾
12	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72½	71½	71½
5	C & Ohio 5s '39	104	104	104
2	C&O 4½s '92	111½	111½	111½
6	C&O 3½s '96 D	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
7	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	90½	90¼	90¼
1	C&StPM 5s '49 R&A	102	102	102
5	Chi & Alton 3s '49	18½	18½	18½
3	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94½	94	94
1	CB&Q 4½s '7.	86	86	86
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95½	95	95½
12	CB&Q 4s '49 Ill	102	101½	101½
2	Chi Gt West 4½s '59	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
19	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¼	9	9
21	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	3⅛	3
2	CMS&P 4½s '89 C	22⅛	22	22
2	Chi&NW rfg 6s 2037	9	9	9
44	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5¼	5	5¼
11	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8	8
1	Chi & NW 4s'87	16	16	16
1	CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4½	4½	4½
2	C T H & SE inc 5s'60	40	40	40
3	Ch Un Sta 4¼s'44	104	104	104
8	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	102⅜	101½	101½
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Childs Co 5s'43	54½	54½	54½
1	CinUnTerm 5s'57 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
25	CCC&StL Ostro 4s'39	97	97	97
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	71¾	71⅛	71½
1	Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	91½	91½	91½
6	Colmbia G 5s 1961	88½	88⅜	88½
5	Col & Tol 4s'55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	95¼	95¼	95¼
34	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	100¾	100¼	100⅜
2	Comwlth Ed 5s'53	112½	112½	112½
7	Comwlth Ed 4s'81	106½	106½	106½
6	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	105¼	105	105¼
8	Con Edis 3¼s'46	101	100¾	101
13	Con Edis 3½s'56	99⅜	98⅛	98⅛
1	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Con Oil 3½s '51	95½	95½	95½
1	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	104¼	104	104¼
1	Container Cor 6s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Container 5s '43	86	86	86
12	Crown Cork 4s '50	104¾	104½	104¾
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34⅞	34½	34⅞
11	Cuba R R 5s '52	41	40	40
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106	106	106
17	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	33½	32⅛	32½
2	D G & E 5s '51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	D & R G West 5s '55	6	6	6
4	Det Ed 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Duquesne Lt 2½s '65	107	107	107
3	ETenV&G vn 5s '56	72½	72½	72½
26	Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅞	11⅜	11¾
4	Erie gen lien 4s '96	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	Erie cv 4s '53 A	15⅞	15¾	15¾
3	Erie cv 4s '53 B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
34	Fla E Cst 5s '74	5½	5½	5½
22	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5	5	5
2	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
10	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅞	102½	102½
14	Gen MotAccpt3¼s'51	102	101½	102
16	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	45½	44	45
3	Goodrich 4¼s '56	92½	92	92
22	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103⅝	104
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	87	87	87
5	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	74½	74	74
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	72¼	72¼	72¼
6	Gt Nor 4s '61	69	68¾	68¾
16	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	82	81¼	82
8	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	75½	74⅜	75½
1	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	67	67	67
1	Gulf St Util 4s '66	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
11	Gulf St Util 4½s '56	101½	101¼	101¼
1	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	62	62	62
4	Hous OilTex5½s'40	100	100	100
5	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44⅜	44½
7	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14	14
1	Ill Bell Tel3½s '70 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
11	Ill Cen 4s '52	40	40	40
11	Ill Cen 4s '53	37	37	37
22	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	31½	30	30
3	Ill Cen 4s '55	37	37	37
36	Interb R Tr 7s '32	49½	48⅝	49½
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	48	48	48
7	Interb R Tr 6s '32	15¼	15	15¼
31	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	51	49⅝	51
9	Interlake Iron 4s '47	75	74	74
11	Int Hydro El 6s '44	61	59¾	60½
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	42	42	42
4	Int Paper 6s '55	69	67	69
1	Int Paper 5s '47	84	84	84
26	Int T & T cv 4½s '39	81	80¾	81
8	Int T & T 4½s '52	48	48	48
22	Int T & T 5s 55	51½	51	51½
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2	2	2
7	Jones & Lau St 4¼s '61	93	92¾	92⅞
6	K C South 5s '50	55½	54½	54½
69	K C Term 4s '60	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2	Keith B F 6s '46	80	80	80
8	Kresge Found 4s '45	96¼	96	96
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	53	53	53
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	81	81	81
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	90	90	90
10	Lautaro Nit inc '75	26½	26½	26½
2	Leh C & N 4½s '54 C	53	53	53
1	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	37	37	37
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21	21	21
7	Leh Val 4s 2003	17¾	16⅞	17¼
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
5	Loew's 3½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	96¼	96	96⅛
23	Lou & N 4½s 2003	68	68	68
45	Louis & N un 4s '40	82	81⅝	81⅝
10	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	100⅜	100	100
11	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	74¼	74	74
8	Manhat Ry 4s '90	101¼	101⅞	101⅞
1	Marion St Shov6s '47	20¼	20	20⅞
5	Market St Ry 7s '40	70	70	70
13	McKes&Rob 4½s '50	95	93	95
10	Met Ed 4½s '68	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
6	MillElRy&L 5s '61B	100¼	99⅞	100¼
1	M & Stl. 4s '49	2	2	2
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10	10	10
42	M-K-Ter 5s '62A	35¼	34½	34⅞
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	16	16	16
1	M-K-Tex 1st24s '90	54	54	54
4	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
15	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	11½	11½	11½
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	10½	10½	10½
13	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	101¾	101	101⅜
5	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	85¾	85¾	85¾
11	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	97½	96¾	97½
19	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	103¾	103¾
18	Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105	105⅛
3	New Eng T&T5s'52	123½	123½	123½
3	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	92	91⅞	91⅞
2	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	92	92	92
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	51	51	51
11	NO Tex & M 4½s'56	25½	25	25
9	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50	50	50
5	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45	45	45
1	NYC2cn24s '98	61	61	61
1	NYC 3½s '52	56	56	56
12	NYC&HR 3½s '97	79⅞	79	79
23	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	36	35	35½
2	NY Conn 4½s '53	101	101	101
54	NY Dock Co 5s '38	97	95	97
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	45	45	45
2	NY G El H&P 4s '49	113½	113½	113½
6	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17¼	17	17¼
2	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	23⅜	23½	23½
9	NYNH&H 4s '56	13¾	13¾	13¾
9	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8⅛	8	8
2	NY Ry 6s '58 st	95½	95½	95½
1	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1	Nnag Falls P 3½s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Norf & W 4s '96	113½	113½	113½
3	Nor Am Co 5s '61	98½	98½	98½
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½	104½
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	97¾	97½	97¾
22	Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62¼	62½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55	55	55
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52¼	52¼
27	Nor Pac 4s '97	78⅞	78	78
13	Nor Pac 3s 2047	52½	51½	51½
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	99¾	99	99¼
7	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	94	94	94
1	Okla G&E 3¾s'66	100½	100½	100½
2	Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	105	104⅞	105
1	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	110½	110½	110½
24	Or-Wash RR&N 5s '61	97	96⅞	97
2	Pac G&El 3½s '66	99½	99¼	99¼
1	Pac G&El 3¾s '61	103½	103⅛	103½
1	Pac G&El 4s '64	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
2	Parmelee T 6s '44	35	35	35
1	Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	101	101	101
7	Pen PLt 4½s '81	96⅜	96	96⅜
1	Pen Co 4s '63	84½	84½	84½
7	Pen RR gen 5s '68	101½	101	101½
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	111	111	111
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	92½	92	92
25	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	76¾	76	76⅜
2	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	88¼	88¼	88¼
4	Pen RR 4s '48	106½	106½	106½
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	83	83	83
30	Pen RR 3½s '52	73⅜	72	72
22	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	103	103⅞	103
3	PhilBal&W 4½s '77 C	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	100	99	100
5	Phila Co 5s '67	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
8	Phil Elec 3½s '67	105¾	105½	105¾
2	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4¼	4	4
4	Pn Read C&I 5s '73	12	11½	11½
5	PCC & SL 5s '70 A	100½	100½	100½
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	PCC & SL 4½s '63 I	107⅞	107½	107½
2	Pitt & W Va 4½s '59 B	38	38	38
6	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	52	52	52
1	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12	12	12
1	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	75	75	75
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	83	83	83
5	Radio Keith 6s '41	57½	57½	57½
13	Readg 4½s '97 A	71⅛	70¾	70⅝
13	Readg 4½s '97 B	70	69¾	69¾
5	Repub Steel 5½ '54	100½	100½	100½
10	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	31	31	31
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	100	100	100
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
6	St L S F 4½s'78	9	8⅞	9
30	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7½	7½
3	Sea A L 6s '45 ct.	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4¾	4¾	4¾
13	Shell Un 3½s 51	98⅝	98½	98½
1	Skelly Oil 3½s'51	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Sou Pac 4½s'68	40¼	40¼	40¼
37	Sou Pac 4½s'81	38½	37¾	37¾
31	So Pac 4½s'69	39¼	38	38⅛
3	So Pac rfg 4s '55	64¾	64¾	64⅝
10	So Pac clt 4s'49	41½	41⅛	41⅛
10	So Pac 4½s Ore'77	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞
8	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	83	83	83
23	So Ry 6½s '56	38½	38	38½
7	South Ry gen 6s'56	36½	35½	36⅛
23	So Ry cn 5s '94	56½	55½	56
58	So Ry gen 4s '56	34	32¾	32¾
2	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107¾	107¾	107¾
49	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	101	100¾	101
9	Studebaker 6s cv '45	58	56½	58
24	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107	107	107
4	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	73	73	73
8	Tex & Pac 5s '79C.	74½	73	73
7	Third Ave aj 5s '60	5	5	5
10	Third Ave 4s '60	26½	26	26
10	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	100	100	100
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
41	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	98⅝	98	98½
6	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	105¼	105	105¼
20	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	75⅝	75	75
10	Unit Drug 5s '53	71	70½	70½
29	U S Rub 5s '47	105⅞	105	105
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	77¾	77¾	77¾
3	Utah P&L 5s '44	81	80¾	80¾
1	Util P&L 5s '59	49	49	49
1	Vanadium 5s '41	80	80	80
1	Va El&Pow 4s '55A	107¼	107¼	107¼
11	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	102	101⅝	101¾
2	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9	9	9
10	Walker H 4¼s '45	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Warner Bros 6s '39	68	68	68
3	West Pen Pr 5s '63E	118¼	118¼	118½
7	West Pen P 3½s '66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	West Md 5½s '77A	76	75½	75⅝
9	West Md 4s '52	72⅜	72	72
13	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	99¾	99¾	99¾
12	Western Un 5s '51	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛
26	Western Un 5s '60	57⅞	56	57
6	Western Un 4½s '50	60	60	60
2	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	88	87¾	87¾
2	Willm & S Falls 5s '38	100	100	100
2	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99	99	99
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	97	97	97

Foreign Bonds

12	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	44½	44½	44½
2	Antioquia 7s '45 A	6½	6½	6½
2	Antioquia 7s '45 D	6½	6½	6½
1	Antwerp 5s '58	95½	95½	95½
10	Argentine Rep '72 Feb	79¾	79¾	79¾
5	Argentine 4½s '71	89½	89	89
4	Australia 5s '55	104½	104½	104½
4	Australia 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
33	Australia 4½s '56	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
17	Belgium 6½s '49	105¼	105	105
9	Belgium 6s '55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Bergen C 5s '60 101 1-32	101 1-32	101 1-32	
1	Berl El Elev 6½s '56	27½	27½	27½
1	Brazil 8s '41	13¾	13½	13¾
9	Brazil 6½s 26-57	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	12½	12½	12½
1	Buen A 4½s 43-'77	52	51¾	51¾
3	Canada 5s '52	110½	110½	110½
5	Canada 3¼s '61	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Canada 3s '67	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
16	Canada 2½s'45	99¾	99⅝	99¾
2	Chile 7s '42	16¼	16¼	16½
1	Chile 6s '60	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	Chile 6s '61 Jan	16¼	16¼	16¼
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb	16½	16¼	16½
1	Copenhag 5s '52	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
4	Copenhag 4½s '53	94¼	93¾	93¾
1	Cordoba City 7s'57 st	45	45	45
1	Costa Rica 7s '51	17½	17½	17½
36	Cuba 5½s'45	68⅜	68	68
4	Czecho 8s '51	78½	78	78
15	Denmark 6s'42	102½	102	102
10	Denmark 5½s '55	99	98½	98½
10	Denmark 4½s'62	98¼	97	97
1	Dom 5½s'42	60	60	60
1	Dom 1st 5½s'69 ext	62	62	62
5	Dresd 7s'45	22	22	22
7	Finland 6s'45	105½	105¾	105⅜
1	Fram I Dev 7½s'42	105½	105 3-32	105½
1	French 7½s '41	103	103	103
7	Ger Ag8s'38 Apr	20	20	20
1	GerCAgrBk6s'60Jul	29½	29½	29½

Hopi Indians Progressing Under Their Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — "Though the word Hopi may bring to the mind of the casual reader vivid pictures of that tribe's Snake Dance, the Hopi Indians of today are far from being simply performers in this ancient ceremonial, as they are at present extremely busy in giving their Constitution, acquired a little more than a year ago, a fair try-out," said Oliver La Farge, author of Navajo novels and President of the American Association of Indian Affairs.

"Moreover," continued Mr. La Farge, "it is the first time that the nine Hopi villages in Arizona have been united as a tribe since the Spanish invasion of 1540, and these Hopis are moving intelligently, though slowly, as a tribal unit according to the power granted them by their Constitution."

"Considering that the Hopis of these nine distinctly independent villages speak two unrelated languages, Hopi and Tewa, have important social differences, unlike interests and rivalries, it is remarkable that they are once more united as a tribe."

Voted to Enter

After the Hopis voted to come in under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, which permitted them to organize as a tribe and function according to the terms of a future Constitution, they asked the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to send them a man to help them draft their Constitution; a man who understood both the Hopi people and their difficulties. Oliver La Farge was chosen as he had lived months at a time among the Indians of the Southwest.

From May until the end of August, Mr. La Farge worked with them, going from village to village, group to group and holding meetings way into the night, and he smilingly said he had the satisfaction of seeing the Hopi Constitution ratified by the Secretary of the Interior on his birthday, Dec. 19, 1936.

"It was a most complicated set-up," explained Mr. La Farge, "a tribe where 80 per cent were non-Christians and 2,800 were fullbloods. With the exception of a recently founded village, all had their own government under a chief known as Kikmóngwi. But these nine villages represented the very conservative, who did not wish to relinquish one iota of their ancient form of government, others who wanted to add modern methods to the ancient ones, while some villages wanted to drop the ancient form completely.

"But conservative or progressive, from the political point of view the Hopis are almost entirely progressive in relation to adjustments to our lives, trying conscientiously to make a selection of both white and Indian methods that will compete with outside business transactions.

Business Instinct

"These Hopis have a keen business instinct. They are such good mechanics that they control the trucking for Government private enterprises and for Post Office contracts. But although they want to progress materially, such as in the matter of hardwood floors and glass windows, when they can get them, they wish to retain the Hopi way of life with its spiritual and moral values.

"Today all Hopi children go to school and there is a high school on the Reservation, while practically all Hopis under 60 years of age speak English, and many have an excellent education. But in this Confederacy of nine villages individuals differ as much as the villages."

Courtesy Houghton Mifflin Company

Oliver La Farge

Author and Authority on Subjects Relating to the Navajo Indians

The Chairman of their Tribal Council, which goes along with their Constitution, insists that the 17 members attend the meetings regularly and it is his duty to handle any dissensions between the villages, while the Kikmóngwi holds authority in his own village.

To show their wisdom in drawing up their Constitution, Article III states: "Until a village shall decide to organize in another manner, it shall be considered as being under the traditional Hopi organization and the Kikmóngwi of such a village shall be recognized as leader," which gives a village a chance to change its form of government as time and the people dictate. As it stands today, first mesa has the old organization with a better police force, second mesa has its village organization untouched, while Kyakotsmovi has a modern village council with a president. But the Hopis looked ahead 25 years when first mesa may want to go modern.

"If a white man were in my place," said Mr. La Farge, "he would be astonished not only by the wisdom displayed by the Hopis in drawing up their Constitution, but at the way these same Hopis are today abiding by those laws that they themselves laid down for the good of the Hopi people."

President Defends Tax On Undistributed Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

many particulars. While differences in detail can, I am confident, be ironed out in the conference committee without sacrifice of fundamental principles, in two major respects important principles of fairness in taxation are in issue. I wish to bring these two matters briefly to your attention at this time.

1. Capital gains: For many years the country has accepted without question the principle of taxation in accordance with ability to pay. This principle applies to all forms of additional wealth accruing to individuals.

There is no fairness in taxing the salaried man and the merchant upon their incomes and taxing at far lower rates the profits on the capital of the speculator. Nor is it fair to subject the salaried man and the merchant to progressive surtaxes upon their earnings and at the same time to tax capital gains, large or small, at the same flat rate, to the particular advantage of the taxpayer who otherwise would pay much higher surtax rates.

In other words, as a matter of principle, if additional wealth in the form of earnings from business, such as dividends, interest, or wages, is taxed at progressive rates then capital gains should also be taxed at progressive rates.

Finds Unfair Advantages

The present law treats capital gains very favorably—more favorably than dividends, interest, or salaries earned over similar periods of time. The advantage given to capital gains under the present law, as compared to ordinary income, in many cases runs as high as 50 per cent.

Under the Senate bill this preferential advantage is further increased by reducing the tax to a flat rate, no matter how large are the taxpayer's capital gains or how large his other income. For example, a man who makes a capital gain in a given year amounting to $5,000 would have to pay a tax of not more than 15 per cent; while at the same time the man who makes capital gains of $500,000 in a given year will also pay a tax of not more than 15 per cent. Desirable as it is to foster business recovery, we should not do so by creating injustices in the tax system, particularly injustices at the expense of the man who earns his income—injustices to the advantage of the man who does not.

Incomes From Business

2. Corporation taxes: For many years the Congress has sought to devise a fair system for taxing incomes from business, whether received by individual proprietors, by partnerships, or by corporations.

Legally the corporation is a separate entity from the individuals who own it. Hence, while individual proprietors and partners are taxable at the usual normal tax and surtax rates upon the entire incomes of their businesses, whether taken out of the business or left in it, the corporate charter sets up a Chinese wall which prevents the earnings from being taxed to the shareholders who really own them, unless those earnings are actually distributed to the shareholders in the form of dividends.

Thus a wide and basically unfair disparity between the taxation of individual proprietors and partnerships on the one hand, and of corporations on the other is created, unless some provision for taxing undistributed corporation earnings appears in the law.

At present, corporations are taxable on their earnings at a normal rate of from 8 to 15 per cent, whether the earnings are paid out in dividends or not. If dividends are declared, the individual stockholders who get the earnings pay an additional normal personal income tax. If their incomes are large enough, they pay progressive surtaxes also. Consequently, the Treasury stands to lose where the corporation does not distribute earnings, whereas if earnings were distributed, the Treasury would collect additional taxes on the personal income tax returns of the stockholders.

Moreover, with no undistributed profits tax, the partnership, or individual proprietor, is discriminated against as compared to the corporation. Finally, with no undistributed profits tax, the avoidance of surtaxes through the use of the corporation becomes a readily available device, for those persons in the higher surtax brackets, who seek legally to keep their net personal incomes down for tax-paying purposes and to hide their actual profits by leaving them in the corporations they own.

Calls Policy Sound

For these reasons and others, I recommended the undistributed profits tax in 1936, and the Congress adopted it. Modifications shown by experience to be desirable, in particular the exemption of small corporations, should be made, but the principle of the tax is sound, and it should be retained in our tax system. Otherwise we grant a definite incentive to the avoidance of personal income tax payments through methods which are legal, but which are contrary to the spirit of the principle that every citizen should pay taxes in accordance with his means.

It would be particularly undesirable to eliminate the undistributed profits tax at this time, in favor of a flat rate of tax, representing an increase in the tax burden on many small corporations and on all corporations which follow established American practices of dividend distribution; and a decrease in the tax burden of many large corporations, which have hoarded their earnings in the past, and would be encouraged to resume the practice in the future.

Prefers House Bill

The bill as passed by the House gives a flat exemption from the undistributed profits tax to those smaller corporations which make net earnings up to $25,000 per year. Out of the total of 200,000 taxpaying corporations, approximately 176,000 are exempted from the undistributed profits tax under this provision.

This means that any young and growing corporation earning up to $25,000 per year can in the discretion of its directors set aside all its earnings for growth and expansion. Moreover, under the House bill, corporations with incomes in excess of $25,000 can also accumulate reserves for legitimate purposes by paying an additional tax of only from 1 to 4 per cent on undistributed earnings.

There are many other provisions in the two bills which will improve the equity of the tax system, and the efficiency of its administration. Some pending amendments granted unjustifiable exemptions from a fair general rule, complicate the law, and should be eliminated. It is most important, however, to hold fast to that which is good in the tax system. Equal taxation of incomes of similar size, and equal taxation of corporations and individual taxpayers are axiomatic. The repeal of the undistributed profits tax and the reduction of the tax on capital gains to a fraction of the tax on other forms of income strike at the root of fundamental principles of taxation.

Business will be helped, not hurt, by these suggestions.

Faithfully,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Eagle Motif Chosen For Air-Mail Stamp

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP) — President Roosevelt and James A. Farley, Postmaster General, have chosen an outspread American eagle as motif for a forthcoming air-mail stamp.

The six-cent stamp, printed in red and blue, will be isued May 14 at Dayton, Ohio, and St. Petersburg, Fla., to observe National Air-Mail Week. Dayton was the home of Orville and Wilbur Wright, and St. Petersburg was the scene of the first passenger-carrying flight.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BUILD a permanent profitable business selling new lathering household and industrial liquid cleaner. See NO-FILM advertisement, page 3.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. See our display ad in Mag. Sec. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 166, Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CHICAGO—4 rooms, furnished; available June, July, August; South Side, overlooking Lake Michigan, near University of Chicago; reasonable rent. Address S-5, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

BOSTON — Well-furnished four-room apartment; good location, close to the Fenway; from beginning of June through September. For further information apply Box S-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources; easy, interesting; socially, historically valuable; thousands consult Hartford (Conn.) Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. One year, $1.00. Subscribe

PAYING GUESTS

GREENWOOD, VA.—Lovely country home open to those desiring temporary or permanent home; Christian Scientists preferred; ideal for children. Write MRS. ELIZABETH G. VANDENBERG.

REAL ESTATE

AN OPPORTUNITY

An ideal place to retire. Best all year round climate conditions in U. S. A. Highly developed 25-acre country estate, hilltop home with all modern conveniences; gorgeous mountain panorama; swimming pool; 400 avocado trees, 800 orange trees, all bearing; on paved highway, twenty miles from San Diego, Calif., yet secluded; two wells with abundance of water; direct from owner at attractive price for cash, or will trade clear for clear stock of merchandise, established business or clear income property, or both, no matter where; $38,000 investment at bottom of depression.

ALBERT A. ROSS
Rancho de la Pas
Lakeside, California

Let us take care of your Property Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property Management.

EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.
Main 1201

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

SPRING VALLEY, CALIF.—For sale, modern chicken ranch, free and clear of all encumbrances; two well-furnished homes each with good piano, electric refrigerator and radio, one also has electric ironer and washing machine; ranch two and 5-sixths acres, consists of one two-story chicken house with elevator, and in addition some 300 feet of well kept up laying houses, 2 Peterseine Incubators, many batteries; capacity 2000 layers; within 10 miles of San Diego; glorious climate; busses to city and near-by schools and churches; will sell whole or subdivide; reason for sale owner going abroad; courtesy to realtors. Apply
MAJOR H. T. NEWLING
P. O. Box 505, La Mesa, Calif.

PORTLAND, OREGON—Will sell reasonably, trade for clear Los Angeles property, or rent, small farm fifty miles from Portland; fruit; electricity. Owner, 8122 North Jersey.

HAL C. RITTER REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd. Ph. 5890-W

STILLWATER, MINN.—Attractive, modern, 14-room house, commands view St. Croix Valley; porches; fine schools, excellent water; ideal rest home; thirty minutes Twin Cities; immediate sale, bargain. MRS. HOARE, Glencoe, Minnesota.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN of refinement with social and business contacts to represent a New York hotel on liberal commission; pleasant work, good opportunity. Write Box S-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 90 The Fenway—Large, airy single or double rooms, unusually furnished; overlooking Fenway; tray breakfasts if desired; available June-Sept. CONANT, Tel. COM. 9301.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions with responsible company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2136 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. E-133, Indianapolis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MIDWEST MAN—5 yrs. sales, calling on wholesale and retail grocery trade; excellent retail and preserving experience; managerial ability; capable of handling men. Box X-65, 210 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

TOILETRIES

EX-CEL-CIS PRODUCTS — Results assured; quality nationally recognized; 10c brings samples. Hazel Palmer, Holtville, California, Route 2, Box 55.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41 Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONGWOOD TOWERS

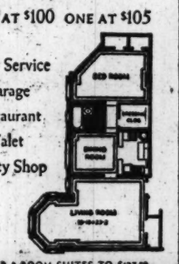
Now Available

LIVING ROOM
BEDROOM
DINING ROOM
KITCHENETTE

On yearly lease unfurnished

ONE AT $100 ONE AT $105

Maid Service
Garage
Restaurant
Valet
Beauty Shop



OTHER 1-ROOM SUITES TO $137.50

LONGWOOD TOWERS
LONGWOOD 3200
BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS

AUBURNDALE, Newton, Mass. Sunny six rooms, oil, garage, screened porch; almost new; 16 min. train Boston; low rent to grown-ups. MID. 0765.

FOR RENT, 4 rooms, 2 baths, maid's room and bath, kitchen, large pantry, hall, view of river throughout; very cool in Boston's best serviced apartment house. 100 BEACON. Call COM. 5216. Ask for Apt. 3-B.

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

N.Y.C., 425 E. 51st St. (Apt. 9C)—Lovely apartment; large bright living room, two large bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, foyer hall; nicely furnished; lease for less than rent for summer; immediate occupancy if desired; references required. PLaza 8-1506.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, 26 Peterborough St.—Desirable location, 2 and 3 rooms, a fine building for fine people. KEN. 2679.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

ENGLISH RILEY 6 Sedan; 14 horsepower; overhead valves; reasonable. Write for particulars. A. FRAZER, 21 Swaine St., West Orange, N. J.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ATTRACTIVE cottage for sale on beautiful lake near Littleton, N. H.; 500 feet shore frontage on two sides; 3 bedrooms, large living room with stone fireplace, open to roof; wide porches; fully furnished; surrounded by pines and birches. For particulars address MRS. L. ADAMS, Littleton, N. H.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Veterian Bros., 276 6th Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-4342

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
380 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
40 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS. 27 Haymarket Square. Boston. CAP 3632

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-8973.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5071

HELP WANTED

LADY summering near Plymouth, Mass., desires both cook and waitress-parlormaid or couple; preferably Christian Scientists; permanent position for country and city. Write BARTOL, 51 E. 62nd St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECOND GIRL, orderly, capable; help with two girl children; exceptional opportunity for one who loves beautiful country; comfortable year-round home two miles from village; young Christian Scientist preferred; references. MRS. R. SAGENDORPH, Dublin, N. H.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study-rest; care if needed. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 68.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis.-L. I., N. Y. Hollis 8-9484.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BEAUTIFUL home estate in Greenwich, Conn., completely appointed and furnished; large drawing music room, dining and breakfast room, library, sun room, terrace; seven master bedrooms, five baths, three large sleeping porches, five servants' rooms, two baths; (help may be available).

Italian stucco house is surrounded by garden and large grounds, partially wooded; vegetable garden, tennis court, three-car garage with chauffeur quarters. (Gardener on place.)

Situated four miles from station with golf clubs and beach club nearby. Family going abroad. Rental terms seasonal, monthly, or yearly. For complete information write Harold E. Marietta, Lake Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch Bldg Tel CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel Victor 3702-3
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St Tel TRinity 2008
SAN FRANCISCO
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1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2443
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Local Classified Advertising

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL homes at bargain prices in Bloomfield, Caldwell, Cedar Grove, Glen Ridge, Montclair, Newark, Orange, Rutherford, also two family houses for investment; buy now while prices are low; real estate, insurance, annuities. Write for details, JOSEPH JOINER, Box 170, Montclair, N. J.

COLONIAL HOUSE, seven rooms, laundry, enclosed sunporch, garage; vacuum steam heat and oil burner; location and view unsurpassed; 15,000 feet of land; price moderate. Tel. Stoneham 0748-W (Mass.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE P. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

LOCAL and long distance moving everywhere; fireproof warehouse; crating; members of Allied Van Lines. HENRY P. TOWNSEND, 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. Westfield 2-1621.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 40th St., 202 West—Light, attractive offices and showrooms at reasonable rents; single office $25.00; larger units $42.50 up; courteous service; inq. agent on premises.

N.Y.C.—Practitioner's office; mornings; Grand Central zone. MU. 2-2072 after 1:30 p. m. or write Room 616A, 342 Madison Ave.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Part time; private waiting room; well furnished, sunshine. Write Box D-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Clean—Reasonable—Anywhere
F. J. SWENSON
358 Wadsworth Ave., N. Y. C.
Wash. Hts. 7-9427

PERSONAL SERVICE

SERVICE for visitors to New York City; will shop, act as guide, care for children; help in any way; references; charges reasonable. MISS BANCKER, 401 West 118th Street, UN. 4-5810.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pig. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

A Charming HOME
FOR SALE
One of the Loveliest Early Colonial Homes in New England

Equipped for year round residence—steam heat and every modern convenience. Partially furnished.

Unsurpassed near and far outlook. Elevation 1,300 feet—25 miles from Concord, New Hampshire. Highest house in township. Improved highway to property. Living springs—tiny brook—ice pond—tennis court and gardens, large barn, four-room cottage, 250 acres of land.

Property cost more than $50,000. Can be purchased for an incredibly low price by one who would enjoy and fit into the traditions of an exceptional New England rural community.

Address inquiries to Box X-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
535 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newin 5252

Allord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

ARLINGTON HTS., MASS. — Single homes $5600 and up; insurance of all kinds. GUY EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave. ARL. 4299.

FOR SALE in desirable locality in Maine; farm and other properties; good roads; within short drive of beaches, mountains. Box L-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOUTHBORO, MASS.

Attractive farmhouse, completely remodeled and ready for occupancy; 22 miles from Boston via Worcester Turnpike and short macadam side road. Fine high location, charming lake views, unusually attractive neighborhood. Large low living room and dining room with morning sunshine. Fireplace in each. Sunny kitchen and pantries. Screened porch off living room, access from kitchen. 3 good sized and 1 small master's rooms and 2 baths. Maid's room and bath. Steam heat, new oil burner. Electricity, gas, town water. Nearly all floors and plumbing fixtures new. New paint and wall papers throughout. Large shed connects with house. 1.1 acres of land. 3-car garage. Price $13,000. Favorable terms. More land and apple orchard in bearing, if wanted. Write or phone Mr. Smith, 173 Milk Street, Boston. Phone HAN. 8839, or your broker.

WEYMOUTH
BRAND NEW
CAPE COD COLONIAL

4 Large Rooms and Bath, oak floors, steam heat, fireplace, electric kitchen; 2 more rooms could be finished in attic, garage with Breezeway; landscaped lot, restricted location, American neighborhood; price $4,800, on attractive terms.

A. L. WINGATE, Wey. 1131
1009 Washington St., East Weymouth, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN AND MEN, Long Island residents who wish to earn additional money can add substantially to income by working few hours a week; commission basis. No canvassing. INDEPENDENCE FUND, 40-22 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WYTHEVILLE, VA.—Mountain climate, scenery unexcelled; altitude 2350 ft.; lovely home open June 1 for limited number summer guests; delicious food, golf, tennis, swimming. Box 78.

ROOMS TO LET

A ROOM for every purse; trains met if desired; auto trips arranged. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

ATLANITC CITY, N. J.—Cozy rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1.50 daily; special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished rooms, MRS. McGRATH, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10, take elevator to 5th floor. Transient or permanent. Com. 9115.

BOSTON, Newbury St., at Copley Sq.—Attractive room, comfortable, convenient, quiet home environment. KENmore 3213.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn., 1754 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Unfurnished room; also furnished room; conveniently located. ASPinwall 3909.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Share delightful home; large sunny room; 2 adults. Call before 10 a. m. or evenings, NAvarre 8-9062.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 77 Eastern Parkway, Apt. 3B—Attractive combination living-bedroom, bath, single or double; reasonable; subways.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Large, comfortably furnished room and bath; desirable location; overlooking Jamaica Pond; private family. JAM. 1677-M.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Two furnished rooms adjoining bath; meals optional. 108 Petersville Rd. N. R. 6043-J.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; 5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rambler Rose (formerly on G St.), now 2111 19th St. N. W., near carline, buses; same management; sunny rooms, porches; garage. DUpont 0940.

SHOE REPAIRING

WASHINGTON SHOE SHOP
A. D'Elia
Shoe Rebuilders and Dyers
8 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Married, excellent references; will go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Box L-45 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or call LON. 5526.

EDITOR or other position utilizing seven years' trade paper experience, nine years' advertising, sales promotion, publicity. Write Box Y-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MARRIED MAN, age 33, desires position; 10 years traveling and office experience with large automobile manufacturer. Box S-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORGANIST (A. G. O.) wants position. Can be heard by appointment. References furnished. Address Box X-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RUBBER Plant Production Superintendent; 25 years' experience in tires, mechanical and molded goods, desires change; now employed as superintendent. S-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER in small family; capable, good references. MRS. BURROWS, 56 Girard Ave., Hartford, Conn.; phone 3-8829.

VERY capable woman wants part-time work of any kind; vicinity of The Mother Church; (colored). Call KENmore 4776, Boston.

WANTED—Position as chaperone or companion by an approved college chaperone; references. C. J. C., Box 1116, Tallahassee, Fla.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery and repairs; reasonable. HOWARD K. HEATH, 133 West Sixty-fourth Street, N. Y. C.; IRv 2-1560.

SUMMER HOMES

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, MAINE
Delightful summer residence, 12 mi. from Bar Harbor; 12 rooms, 5 baths, completely and beautifully furnished; 3-car garage; on ocean front; $1000. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

7 ROOMS, 5 bedrooms, 2 min. walk from bathing beach; $450 for long season. Address MRS. C. M. HARTT, Goose Rocks Beach, Maine.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED

FAMILY of 5 adults wish to rent furnished house in country, seashore or village within 50-60 miles New York for July, with option on August. Write in detail regarding rooms, location, price, etc., to Box L-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED to rent for summer months, attractive furnished house, real country, near water, within 50 miles of New York; family of four adults; moderate rental. Write Box L-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TAILORING

CHESTER, PA.—Cleaning, repairing, alterations; suits and overcoats to order; fur coats stored, cleaned, glazed; formal clothes rented REHRMAN, 610 Welsh St.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE—10-piece dance orchestra; benefit of scholarship fund; May 24th, 8:30 P. M., A. W. A. Ballroom; tickets $1.10; by ROBERT MALONE CHORAL SOCIETY, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Irma Williams, 125 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
160 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. Phone BUC. 3-0435

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7910

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Sub-let, May until November, unfurnished, two rooms, kitchenette; Beacon St., near Arlington. Call Laf. 3983 before 10 a. m.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0034-W 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

Lewis Demands $3,000,000,000 For Work Relief

WASHINGTON, April 12—With a call for an immediate $3,000,000,000 job-relief program to cope with the unemployment total of 13,000,000 persons and to restore their purchasing power, John L. Lewis opened a conference of 39 C. I. O. unions here today, facing growing pressure from within to decide on the future form and organization of this labor group.

"The C. I. O. and the unemployed do not want leaf-raking jobs. They want houses, slum clearance, schools, hospitals, flood control, education and sound recreation," Mr. Lewis said. And "hand-to-mouth measures are not enough."

Behind the scenes Mr. Lewis, head of the organization, is being pushed from two opposite directions. One, and according to best available information the largest group is insisting on a reorganization of the C. I. O. into a new, independent labor movement with a constitution, by-laws and duly elected officials. The other favors reconciliation of differences with the American Federation of Labor and re-establishment of labor unity.

If the delegate whom David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, sent to the session in his place warned the meeting that the Dubinsky union might withdraw and return to the A. F. of L., no intimation was allowed to leak out at the morning session.

The fact remains, however, that Mr. Dubinsky has publicly criticized the C. I. O. leadership for its failure to come to terms with the A. F. of L. and repeated reports have come from New York of late that a split between the Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Lewis forces is imminent unless Mr. Lewis adopts a more conciliatory attitude toward the A. F. of L.

A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Plan For Peace in California

CROCKETT, Calif., April 12 (AP)—A five-point plan designed to bring peace between American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization forces at the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refinery here was agreed upon today, Sheriff John A. Miller announced, after an all-night session between representatives of the rival groups.

The plan will be submitted to the membership for ratification. It provides that 45 men against whom dual unionism charges were preferred be reinstated in the A. F. of L. Sugar Refinery Workers Union and that seven men were satisfied to transfer to the C. I. O. warehousemen. The plant shut down four weeks ago because of the jurisdictional dispute and several clashes resulted in last night's meeting.

$20,000,000 Fund For U. S. Airships Urged by Expert

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Commander C. E. Rosendahl urged the Senate Naval Committee today to approve a $20,000,000 program of rigid airship construction.

The Commander of the Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station said the Akron and Macon, airships destroyed in recent years in crashes, "were lost by pioneering, but in my judgment, avoidable causes."

Commander Rosendahl, survivor of the earlier crash of the airship Shenandoah in 1925, recommended construction of two large rigid type ships and one smaller training ship. The $1,121,000,000 naval expansion bill carries a $3,000,000 authorization for construction of one ship.

The Navy Department asked the Senate Naval Committee to include in the fleet expansion bill authorization for 11 auxiliary ships "necessary to operation of the fleet in time of peace."

Secretary Claude A. Swanson wrote Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, chairman that the Navy needs four new oil tankers, three mine sweepers, two fleet tugs, a survey ship and a mine layer. He gave no estimate of the additional cost.

Metropolitan Drops Balanchine Ballet

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, let it be known today that George Balanchine and his American ballet ensemble would not return to the "Met" next season.

Mr. Johnson, who returned yesterday from a three-weeks' tour with the Opera, made public a letter dated March 19 in which he informed Mr. Balanchine that the ballet troupe's contract would not be renewed next season. The letter gave no reason.

Mr. Balanchine, who has been the Opera's ballet master for the last three years, criticized the standards of the Opera and its patrons.

"The tradition of the ballet at the Metropolitan is bad ballet," said Mr. Balanchine, former choreographer for the Diaghileff Russian Ballet, the Monte Carlo Opera, and London and Paris ballets.

"I cannot do bad ballet. That is why I cannot stay."

Declaring critics and dowagers did not like his dances because they were "too good," Mr. Balanchine added:

"These people have been buying tickets to the Metropolitan for years and they have never seen the first act of any opera.

"I would never advise a talented person to go to the Metropolitan."

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PENNSYLVANIA

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Latest methods in all Beauty Aids by experienced operators
2nd floor McClatchy Bldg.
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MARKET AT 69TH STREET
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RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Higher Education

An American *pater familias* was walking with his son in London's Kew Gardens on a recent spring Sunday—with blossoms and buds burgeoning throughout that lovely park.

The youngster saw a sign which puzzled him. It read: "Birdnesting

"She can't read"

Forbidden." Being of a practical, yet whimsical, turn of mind, he asked his father if he thought that English birds are better educated than their feathered cousins that haunt the Arboretum at Boston. He spurned the explanation that the "birdnesting" prohibition refers not to the birds but to small boys who would pilfer their nests. He remarked: "Well, I suppose it's all right—if the birds understand it."

* * *

Efficiency

The Bata works at Zlin in Czechoslovakia is famous for its speed and efficiency in turning out shoes. One may meet Bata's traveling men in any part of the world. And high-pressure methods characterize these representatives.

A friend at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, sends us the following report of a conversation that is alleged to have taken place in the export department at the Bata factory on a Friday night.

Manager: "Monday morning at six you will depart for Bangalore."

Salesman: "But I haven't a passport."

"No matter. We'll get that for you Saturday morning."

"But I haven't the proper outfit ready."

"Buy what you need Saturday afternoon."

"But—I don't speak English."

With that the export manager lost patience. Finally he said: "What have you got the whole of Sunday for?"

* * *

What's in a Pocket?

There's a new campaign going on in these parts—against trouser pockets, nothing less!

Lord Stanhope expressed the opinion that it would benefit the Fitness Campaign now on in these parts if all the trouser pockets were left out of trousers. He insists that the bad habit of thrusting their hands into the trouser pockets tends to make the boys—and men—round-shouldered.

His Lordship seems to have forgotten what a boy carries in his pockets besides his hands: those precious treasures that rattle and jingle, and that are treasure-trove to a boy.

A schoolmaster reports that years ago he overcame the habit, temporarily at least, in a certain famous public school by sewing up the trouser pockets of all the boys in his charge.

Which may offer just another argument against the English public school system.

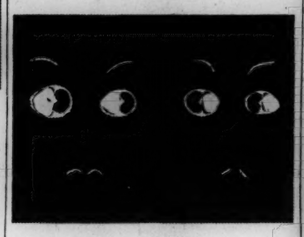
* * *

And those Meyers!

J. E. W. in Berlin sends us this "No Sense," heading it:

"Meyers to the left of them,
Meyers to the right of them . . ."

Asking for Jones in Wales (J. E. W. would think about Wales, being a Welshman, though a bit removed!) is



"Which Meyers are you?"
"I can't tell; it's too dark."

nothing compared with finding the right Meyer in certain parts of Germany. He proves it with an instance from Wustrow in the district of Hanover.

Herr Meyer, a native, decided to get married. His intended's name was also Meyer, although she was not in any way related to him. But imagine the astonishment of the bride and bridegroom when they found that the Registrar was named Meyer—as were also the two official witnesses! And this, we can assure any readers of this column (of course, we have them!), is not an attempt to "meiern" (pull one's leg). It's true.

E. B. H.—J. A. M.

De Staff ob Love

I'se climbin' up de hill ob life,
I'se makin' fo' de heights above;
An' roun' about me may be strife,
But I leans on de staff ob love.
I'se got ma eye on de hilltop high,
An' I leans on de staff ob love—
I leans on de staff, an' I looks afa',
An' befo' I knows it, I'll be up dah!

I'll gain de top ob de hill,
I'll reach dose hights above,
Not 'cause I says I will,
But 'cause ob de staff ob love!
Not by my might does I reach dat height,
But I leans on de staff ob love.
I leans on de staff an' I looks afa',
An' befo' I knows it I'll be up dah—
Cause I leans on de staff ob love!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Day Is Done

Monitor Camera Club From James B. Hayes, Roanoke, Va.

A Sunset Photograph Taken at Hollins, Va.

Daily Anecdote

Lauder on Thrift

Many jokes dealing with thrift have been written around the Scottish people. Sir Harry Lauder, once said, "Maybe you'll be wanting my definition of the difference between thrift and stinginess. Thrift is keeping your money in your pooch biding the day when you'll need it. Stinginess is putting a padlock on your pocket—and your heart—to keep from helping the other chap when he's needing it."

Jest a Minute

"What will you allow me on a trade-in?"

In Lighter Vein

Souvenir

Barber: "Do you want anything on your face when I'm finished, sir?"

Customer: "Well, I hope you'll leave my nose."—Montreal Star.

Aha!

"What is foremost among the discouraging incidents to which a man in business must accustom himself?"

"Seeing his stenographer yawn while he is writing one of his snappy salesmanship letters."

Among His Souvenirs

I've just heard a neat little story about a young Chinese student who had completed his studies in this country, and was about to go back to China. He spent a day buying souvenirs of his visit to this country, to present to his friends at home.

When he was packing his purchases later, he wasn't too pleased to find that two of them were marked "Made in Japan."—Glasgow Evening Citizen.

A Wise Bird?

The Owl's a very wise old bird,
At least that's what I've always heard.
They say that he can see at night
Without a single bit of light.

Perhaps, because he cannot read
In daylight, that is why he's freed
From using Grammar as he ought
And saying things the way we're taught.

He tells the world: "To whit! To whoo!"
Now, really, just 'tween me and you.
They'd call us dumb till crack o' doom
For saying "To who" 'stead of "To whom"!

E. M. T.

Oh, So Safe!

George Ade, in one of his travels, happened to stay at a country hotel where there happened to be a convention of clergymen. They were very much amused when Mr. Ade's identity was disclosed to them, and one of them said: "How does a humorist of your stamp feel in such reverend company as this, Mr. Ade?"

"I feel," said Mr. Ade, "like a lion in a den of Daniels."

Somesense Rhymes

The Bureau Bill
Sure did please.
The telegraphic
Companies.

A Sermon in Bleaching

A minister was once riding in Scotland by a bleaching ground where a woman was at work watering her web of linen cloth. He asked her where she went to church, what she heard, and how much she remembered of Sunday's sermon.

She could not remember even the text.

"And what good can the preaching do you," asked he, "if you forget it all?"

"Ah, sir," replied the woman, "if you look at this web on the grass you will see that as fast as ever I put the water on it the sun dries it up; and yet, see, it grows whiter and whiter."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hands Up!

Before the party the hostess gathers together an assortment of cheap rings and bracelets, along with bottles of varicolored nail polish and assorted strips of crepe paper, silk, ribbon, velvet, and lace (to be used in making wrist frills), to try to disguise the hands of guests.

The crowd is divided into two teams, and one group goes into another room and beautifies one hand of each player. When all hands are finished, according to each person's taste, each player, in turn, steps behind a curtained doorway, and the group outside the curtain must record guesses as to the owner of the hand appearing through the slit in the curtain. Finally, the groups change places; and the one which has guessed the larger number of hand owners wins.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Now that a Broadway drama has attained hit proportions with no scenery, the next step is to have the actors phone it in.

Punch ©: A woman correspondent writes: "All I have to say to my husband is, 'Are you going to mow the lawn or aren't you?'" And then he either does or doesn't, of course.

Detroit News: Remembering the brave words of our President—"If we're wrong, we'll try again"—a committee in Congress wants three millions to build another dirigible.

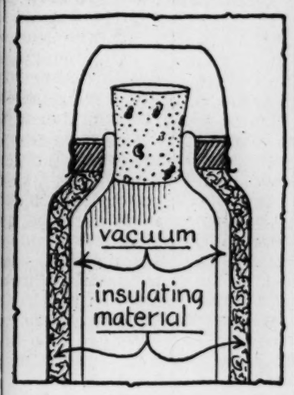
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Vacuum Bottle Keeps Liquids Hot?

A part of the secret of the vacuum bottle is indicated by its name. Air that is free to move is an excellent conductor of heat. A vacuum is the absence of air, and consequently the absence of what would otherwise conduct or lead the heat away from the contents of the bottle.

The vacuum bottle consists essentially of a double-walled glass container, inside a metal or composition container which forms the outside of the device. The air is pumped out from the space between the double glass walls, with the result that the contents of the bottle are surrounded by a protecting layer of vacuum.

Insulating material—that is, material through which heat does not pass readily—is used to fill the space



between the glass bottle and the outer casing, as a further protection against the escape of heat.

The two above-mentioned precautions would be adequate to guard against the loss of heat through conduction. There is, however, another way heat may travel, even through a vacuum—that is by radiation. It is radiant heat which reaches us from the sun, for the sun's warmth bridges a gap of millions of miles of frigid, airless space. We know it is not carried by conduction, for the space between the earth and the sun is not heated, whereas conduction involves the heating of the substance which conducts the heat.

To prevent the loss of heat from the bottle by radiation, the double glass walls are silvered, like a mirror. Just as a mirror prevents the passing of light through it and reflects the light back on itself, the silvered walls of the vacuum bottle reflect back the radiant energy or heat, preventing its escape.

This triple guard against the passage of heat works both ways. It will keep hot liquids hot by preventing the heat from escaping, and it will also keep cold liquids cold by preventing outside heat from reaching the liquid to warm it.—W. P. Keasbey.

Doing One's Best

Whatever I have tried to do in life, I have tried to do well. What I have devoted myself to, I have devoted myself to completely.—Dickens.

Quotation for Today

NURTURE your mind with great thoughts, for to believe in the heroic makes heroes.

—Lord Beaconsfield

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

(New York Herald Tribune)

Danville, Ind.

The experience of Mr. Joe Hess, of Danville, Ind., is so unusual as to be virtually unique. Nay, miraculous. It seems that Mr. Hess, who was brought to this country by his parents at the age of 10, became a leading business man of Danville, and was renowned as an extraordinarily sympathetic chap, which is a way of saying that he was an easy mark or a "soft touch." He took all manner of charity appeals in his stride. Any time the community was getting up a collection, old Joe Hess could be depended upon to contribute. It didn't stop there; he allowed people to run up bills at his store. And when some of the boys were short of change, they knew they could go around and float a loan from Joe; or, as the common phrase has it, "put the bite on him."

Of course, the inevitable happened. At the age of sixty-seven, Joe Hess found that he was broke. Experience teaches that in such a situation nothing happens. But the case of Joe Hess was different. His friends came to his rescue, proclaimed a "Joe Hess Day," took over his store, sold some of his stock for very high prices, and then set about to collect the money that was due him. About the only explanation for this remarkable occurrence is that Joe Hess must have had a quality which gained for him some unusually stanch friends, for, in a wolfish world, such a story as that telling of the replenishing of Mr. Hess would be dismissed as a singularly improbable fairy tale. Such things simply don't happen. It is a cheering fact when they simply do.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee and Board Rights

Question: A business transaction necessitated a committee to look after details. The committee was appointed by the membership and instructed to report to the board. When the committee met with the board to make final arrangements, a plan was discussed and a member of the committee offered a motion. A member of the board, however, stated that "a member of the committee had no right to make a motion" and offered a different motion, which was carried. Was this right?

Answer: There are a number of points not given in the question which would have to be known in order to make a specific answer. For example, Was the committee empowered to take final action? Or was it instructed to report to the board and the board authorized to approve or disapprove the action? Was the meeting described a board meeting, at which the committee was present just to report?

Rights of boards or committees depend entirely upon the specific powers and duties delegated to them by the parent body and to the instructions given them by the parent body. The board could not interfere with a committee appointed by the membership nor with a committee member, unless some rule or instructions of the parent body authorized it. Nor could the committee interfere with the board. Each may do exactly what it is permitted or instructed to do by the appointing body.

In this case, if the meeting in question was a meeting of the committee at which the board was present by instruction of the parent body, or if it were a joint meeting also at the direction of the parent body, the members of the committee could make motions and vote regarding the work assigned to it. But if the meeting in question was a board meeting, at which the committee was present just to report action, the report to be subject to the board's approval, then only board members could make motions and vote.

What They Say

Common Sense

"Women's good common sense is the best bulwark against revolution."—Flora Drummond.

His Word

"I have too much historical background and too much knowledge of existing dictatorships to make me desire any form of dictatorship for a democracy like the United States of America."—President Roosevelt.

Anglo-American Co-operation

"What, in these not too encouraging times, must be our policy? I think it is quite simple: To keep on pegging away at the ideal of closer Anglo-American co-operation—to stand together before all the world for the peace and safety of mankind."—Major Beith.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Still more variety in cryptograms! Today, the names of 10 animals are given, the letters in each name being represented by digits. Can you decode the names:

123, 416, 748, 89789206, 05661, 82367, 84127, 98867, 5476, 0843.

Five Jumbled Proverbs

This is shared by a London, England, reader. By changing only 1 letter in each word below, make 5 well-known proverbs.

At's b lowg lone tzat his to burning.
Ell as net golf chat flitters.
Enery aloud hat I salver living.
Our or light, cut if mild.
Made way whole thy sin spines.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Cohoes, N. Y., reader. It's most timely, although not too easy. Following the usual rules, try changing WINTER to SUMMER in 8 moves.

Stretching It

When a six-pound weight is attached to a strip of rubber, the rubber stretches to a length of 4 feet. For each additional pound it stretches another inch. What was the length of the strip before any weights were added?

Fun With Synonyms

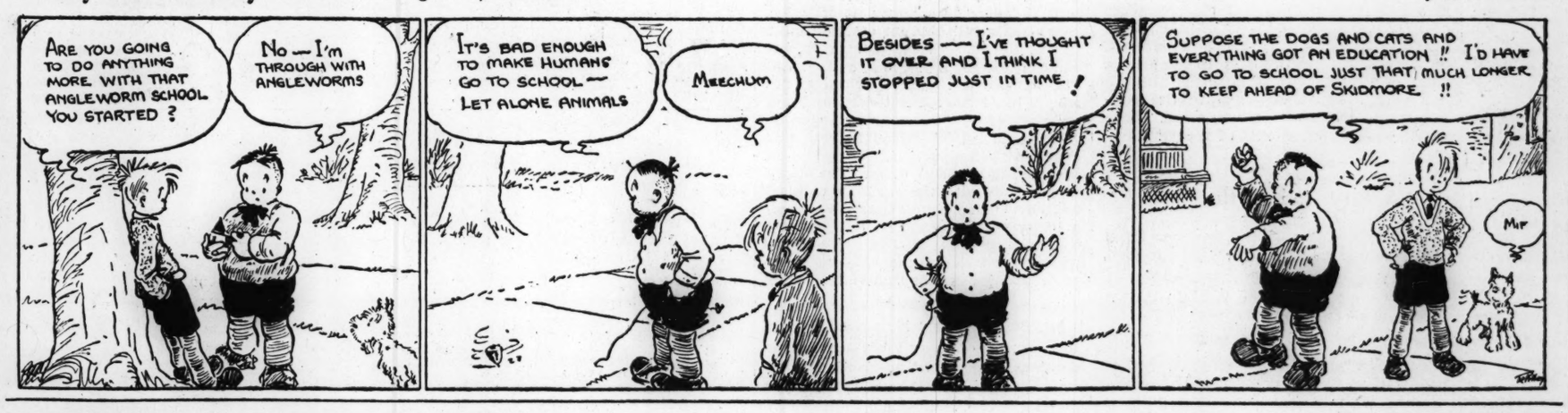
Another 10 words and their synonyms today.

1	progress	nurture	
2	search	release	
3	forbid	advance	1
4	cherish	encircle	
5	scratch	please	
6	liberate	glow	
7	fine	scrape	
8	girdle	prohibit	
9	gladden	penalise	
10	radiate	explore	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dangers of Education*

By Le Pelley


ARE YOU GOING TO DO ANYTHING MORE WITH THAT ANGLEWORM SCHOOL YOU STARTED ?
No — I'm THROUGH WITH ANGLEWORMS
IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO MAKE HUMANS GO TO SCHOOL — LET ALONE ANIMALS
MEECHUM
BESIDES — I'VE THOUGHT IT OVER AND I THINK I STOPPED JUST IN TIME !
SUPPOSE THE DOGS AND CATS AND EVERYTHING GOT AN EDUCATION !! I'D HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL JUST THAT MUCH LONGER TO KEEP AHEAD OF SKIDMORE !!
MUF

Animal Town—*Problems of a Book Salesman*

By Dummer

THIS IS A WONDERFUL BOOK, MRS. PORCUPINE, ALL ABOUT OUR GOOD WILL TRIP AROUND THE WORLD
WHY THE LITTLE DARLING! HE WISHES TO PLAY WITH YOU
YOU HOLD HIM WHILE I LOOK AT THE BOOK, YOU WILL QUICKLY BECOME ATTACHED TO HIM
ATTACHED?! I'D BE SPIKED TO HIM!!
DA! DA!
WHEW! I WOULD RATHER NOT SELL A BOOK, IF I HAD TO HOLD THAT PINCUSHION!
DUMMER

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Pig, ape, rat, tortoise, sheep, tiger, tapir, otter, hare, stag.

Five Jumbled Proverbs: It's a long lane that has no turning; All is not gold that glitters; Every cloud has a silver lining; Out of sight, out of mind; Make hay while the sun shines.

Letter Changing: Winter, sinter, lister, lisper, limper, simper, simmer, summer.

Stretching It: 3 feet, 6 inches.

Fun With Synonyms: Progress—advance; search—explore; forbid—prohibit; cherish—nurture; scratch—scrape; liberate—release; fine—penalise; girdle—encircle; gladden—please; radiate—glow.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Fireside Talk

THE President of the United States has announced that he will make a "fireside talk." We do not know what he will say, we do not presume to outline what words he should use, but we believe many Americans would respond if in this critical time he found it possible to say something like this:

My friends:

I want to talk with you freely and frankly about the affairs of our country. The business recession, caused partly by mistakes of my Administration, partly by the mistakes of businessmen and labor groups, has produced a situation demanding common counsel and united action. To tackle it effectively we must have confidence, confidence in the nation and in one another.

There are sound economic bases for confidence. Industry is in far better condition than in 1933. Our banks are firm. The income of American farmers has risen six billion dollars. The Government's debt is $15,000,000,000 greater, but many private debts have been cleared up. Few businesses are carrying an excess of fixed charges. The Federal Government is now moving to help the more heavily burdened railroads.

Two months ago I pointed out that some prices are out of line and that monopoly-supported prices are impeding a free exchange of goods. In some measure this must also be said of wages. But many of the excessive inventories which were built up last year on expectations of price rises have now been reduced. In the main we are in a sound economic position and well prepared to go ahead.

The underlying reason we do not go ahead is fear. And I have recently been told that I am the cause of much fear. Now some of this kind of fear among businessmen is built up for political purposes. Some of it is unreasoning and will continue no matter what course the Government takes. I do not intend to surrender any essential of my general program in an effort to satisfy the gentlemen who demand complete license to exploit the people. Men who are living in the past, who think that they cannot safely invest unless assured that the lid is completely off, will have to continue to fear.

But as I have said before, I believe this type of businessman comprises no more than 5 per cent of the total in America. If there is fear among others which can be removed by a clearer statement of purposes, I want to remove it. No one who understands the exigencies of Government will demand that I chart the course in detail; in politics the psychological uncertainties are at least as great as in business. In the long run I am sure only of my continued purpose to obtain by democratic and constitutional means a fairer division of the national income of this country, to improve in so far as Federal legislation can do it the condition of the ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed.

I recognize that an increase in the amount to be divided is as necessary as a fairer division. In my annual message to Congress I said that "co-operation cannot be conscripted." Neither can capital under our form of government, except to the extent that taxes may be levied for relief and recovery expenditures. I am not going to change the form of government, and the size of our national debt renders unwise any large-scale levy to finance recovery. Recovery in the main must be achieved by private enterprise and private spending.

I have today sent to Congress a program for public expenditures to meet relief and recovery needs. I hope that we can discuss this program with candor and without political exaggerations. The necessity of continuing relief is going to postpone again the budget balance we were approaching last year. But the plan for relief merely continues for seven months the rate of spending which has been found necessary this year. This is a relief rather than a recovery measure.

Looking to recovery, we are working out plans for loans to small business and to cities and towns. It may become necessary later to go into a public works program. Some steps of this kind appear more feasible than the alternative of deflating prices and wages. But while an appropriation for this purpose may be taken as an authorization, the amount actually spent on public works should be limited to projects that can be definitely depended on to prove self-liquidating. Soundness as government investments rather than political expediency will be the basis for allotting projects. And to any such program I should be glad to have Congress attach a provision that if there is an early upturn of business the program shall be curtailed.

But I should like you to know that our main hope for recovery lies not in any pump-priming program but in the encouragement of long-term private investment. The economists tell us that pump-priming money goes chiefly to necessities, does little to revive other important categories of business, either in the luxury classification or the heavy industries.

One hope for long-term private investment is in public utility development. Executives of utility companies have told me that $3,000,000,000 worth of new equipment could be used within a few months if they had more definite assurance as to the limits of the Government's purposes in the field of public ownership and operation. In particular they would like to be sure that Federal operations will not be extended into additional areas. I cannot make commitments for future Administrations, but I have no intention of expanding the public ownership program.

Other brakes on private investment are said to be excessive labor demands, the "one-sidedness" of the Wagner Act, and fears of a Federal wage and hour law. With few exceptions unions are showing more moderation and co-operation with employers. My Administration will encourage that disposition. In the effort to keep businesses going, many workers have accepted wage cuts. I will support any reasonable steps to amend the Wagner Act to make unions equally responsible with employers.

At the same time I consider it necessary that workers should have the protection of the Labor Relations Board to insure that employers who conceded the theory of collective bargaining do not deny its practice. Congress shows no disposition to pass any wages-and-hour bill this session nor any stringent labor measure until the whole temper of the country changes.

Further encouragement for business should be found in the new tax bill. This takes off several levies which businessmen believe are causing uncertainty about profits on long-term investment. As a further recovery effort I favor temporary suspension of the present pay roll taxes for old-age insurance under the Social Security Act.

In outlining this program I wish to assure you that your Government is bent neither on wild inflationary measures nor dictatorial enslavement of free enterprise. I want to make clear a definite appreciation of business problems and to offer positive steps to help with them. I assure those who will examine in future the actual working of the Federal Government that they will find increased co-operation between the legislative and executive branches to promote economic recovery through constitutional means. I invite businessmen and citizens generally to make fair-minded examination and in the meantime to join in co-operative effort toward this end.

Attacks either on business or government which excite exaggerated fears and undermine confidence are a disservice to the nation. To establish the essential moral foundations for confidence requires of all of us an honest facing of facts, some efforts to rise above personal or partisan bitterness and willingness to join in a common stand against business difficulties which would disintegrate the economic and social life of the nation. Those are the basic ingredients of recovery.

In Tune and Out

NOW it can be told! Those long-haired symphony tooters, sawyers and bangers—even as you and I—don't play in tune. One of natural science's latest thingamabobs is a device which enables you to determine, when you twang, bow or blow, whether you are making music or just a noise. It's called a chromatic stroboscope and was shown to the Music Educators' National Conference in St. Louis recently. Sixteen first violins of a leading symphony orchestra were tested and not one actually played a scale in tune. Let all who struggle with the bow take heart. When you practice and your efforts bring on that lonesome feeling, be of good cheer, the company is select.

Of course, there is no telling where this thing may end. After they got through with the sixteen violins they tested the entire orchestra. The result was just about what the friends of swing wanted to hear. It seems that the symphony orchestra doesn't play in tune either.

But of course there is a serious side. The stroboscope is said to enable instrument manufacturers to build their products more accurately. So we have a promise that the concord of sweet sounds will be even sweeter.

A City Son of the Soil

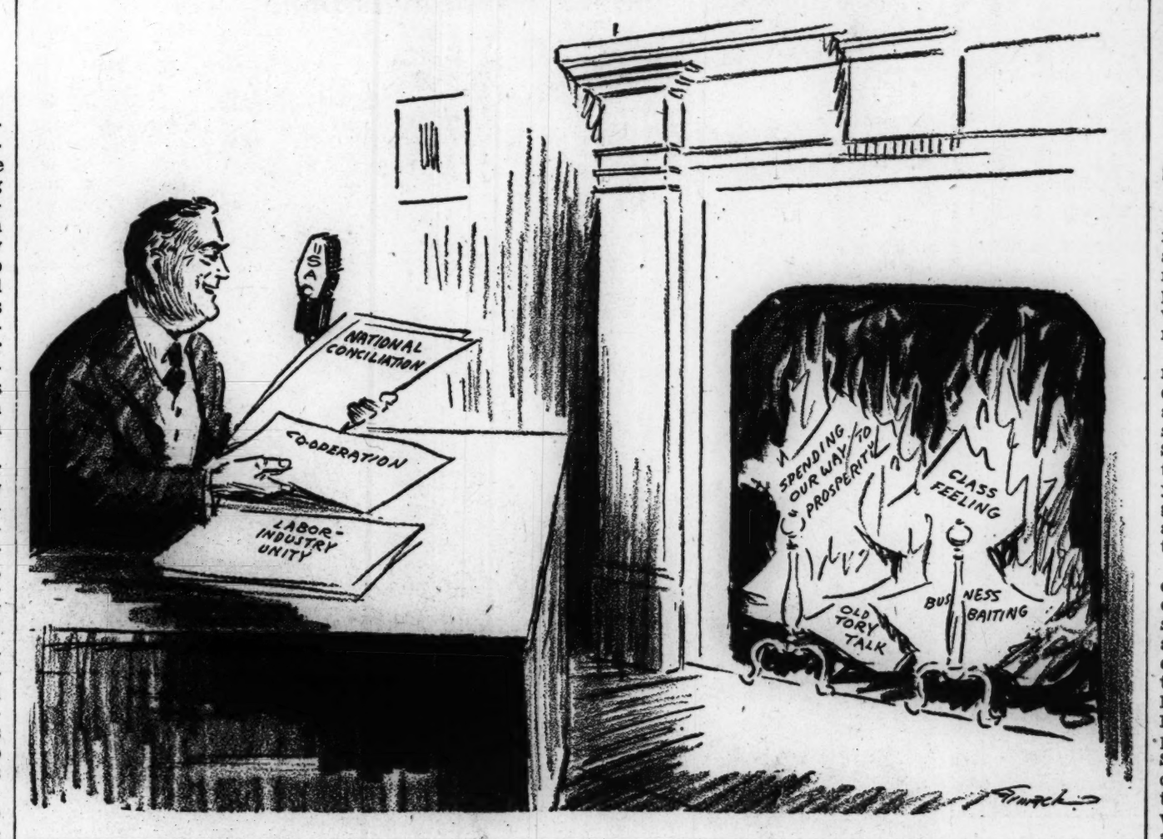
"HOW'RE you going to keep them down on the farm?" a war-days song asked. One answer seems to be to find more boys like William Dalton of Woodside, Queens, New York.

Though he lives in a country whose vines are weaving elevated structures and whose fields of concrete bear only potted flowers, William recently won a prize in the Flower Identification Bee held by the Garden Center of New York City. William's education has been along the farm bulletin route. A visit to the Middle West, he thinks, first started his interest in the problems of agriculture.

Since then he has read every farm bulletin, book or article he could find. Not long ago a leading agriculturist said one of the farm problems was to get more young people interested in farming. He will find a recruit in young William Dalton. One wonders if there are many more young people like him. If so, we may one day be hearing another version of the old song: "How are you going to get them back to the city?"

NATURAL SCIENTISTS HAVE discovered a way of removing the perfume from rose petals. So perhaps a rose by even the same name may not smell as sweet.

Good Fuel for the President's Fireside Chat



Kansas Border War

Book News of the Day

FREE Soil may have been a political abstraction in the East, but along the Kansas River it was a matter of survival and of ideals. Kansas was settled by high-minded opponents of slavery, determined to block its advance at any cost; across the border a prosperous agrarian aristocracy, equally determined and equally high-minded, was sworn to make Kansas slave territory. On both sides were fanatics; and the riffraff of the frontier, who hid behind these pure resolves to perpetrate the bloodiest raids in American history. Wholesale looting, arson and murder were commonplaces.

Out of this seethe of lawlessness came such men as Wild Bill Hickok, gunman on the side of the law; and such outlaws as Frank and Jesse James and the Youngers. Its most infamous product was William Clarke Quantrill, Ohio-born school teacher, reckless, treacherous, amoral, utterly cruel; first a Free Soiler, leading raids into Missouri, then, turning traitor, a chieftain of the Missouri guerrillas, he ended as a colonel in the Confederete army, and crowned his career of cruelty by burning the town of Lawrence and murdering 150 or more citizens, most of them unarmed. His one redeeming trait was a gift for military leadership.

* * *

This character, under the name of Polk Cantrell, dominates W. B. Burnett's novel, THE DARK COMMAND (New York: Knopf. $2.50). We meet him in a little Ohio town, acting as agent for the Free Soil gunrunners, and eloping with Mary McCloud, daughter of the town's most prominent citizen. The young lady had a home-town suitor, John Seton, a serious-minded youth with a propensity, rather unexpected in a hero, for bursting into tears, and the most amazing skill at falling off a horse; nevertheless, very determined, and on occasion quite heroic. He followed the pair to Provost (Lawrence), got a job, and, as the Civil War approached, found occasion to befriend his former sweetheart and her husband.

Later, he helped defend Provost, was captured by the guerrillas, escaped, and helped hunt them down. The story proper ends with the shooting of Cantrell, but an epilogue shows Seton, now a major with an enviable military record, back in Ohio, married to Cantrell's widow, and with the unenviable prospect of becoming a professional hero.

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Mr. Burnett found his material ready to hand; his difficulty was the *embarras du choix*. Except for transposition of details, his Cantrell is Quantrill. The towns and most of the characters can easily be recognized by any student of Kansas history, and a great many minor details of action as well, e. g., the rescue of Cantrell at "Bayonne," Seton's wild ride to warn Provost, and his escape by changing from his uniform to street clothes are taken ready-made from the historical accounts and adapted to the novelist's purpose. Hero and heroine are, evidently, invented; Quantrill seems never to have married.

The story is neatly done, the action furious, and the characterization, especially of Cantrell, admirable. Yet, with all due respect for Mr. Burnett's skill as a novelist, the present reviewer prefers sober history; it furnishes more excitement, a larger canvas, a vastly greater and more interesting personnel, and an unlimited detail which the novelist had to discard. And Mr. Burnett gets the feel of old Ohio rather better than that of new Kansas.

K. C. K.

Lollipops at Mandelbaum's

FIRST the boys went to the cloak room and then the girls, as Miss Applegate looked at the clock. At three minutes to three the bell clanged and you heard the stamping feet over the whole school. From the top floor pounded the older children while from Miss Applegate's issued eighteen boys and nineteen girls who marched in opposite directions to "E" and "F" entry.

The patrol boys with white belts saw them across traffic, and a minute later the Misses Nevins and Merriwell were window-shopping on their homeward way.

Miss Merriwell wore blue. She was eight. Miss Nevins wore green. She was eight, too. Barbara Nevins wore plaid and was only six, and she was along simply because if her sister didn't bring her home her mother would have to.

There was a new batch of dolls hung by strings in the drug store; and there were live crabs crawling in seaweed at the fishmarket, and there was a practically irresistible puppy at the pet shop.

"OO-ooooh!" they all said.

Six-year old Barbara jingled her pocket. "I shall probably buy it, maybe," she said. "Its name will be Fred."

"Silly!" said her sister. "That's only your chain you're jingling. You only get a nickel allowance. I get a dime. My daddy is awful rich."

"Well so is mine," observed Barbara of the same parent.

"Silly," said Miss Nevins and Miss Merriwell together.

"My father is rich, too," said the latter, loyally. She also felt her pocket.

The elder young ladies glanced at one another. They were now in front of Mrs. Mandelbaum's store. This was a shoddy spot on Our Avenue; a blight on neighborhood gentility. It was neither a chain grocery nor a chain lunch nor a chain drug store. It was just a private shop—a very Canton Island of individualism in a Pacific of chains, probably not even incorporated under the generous laws of Delaware. Mrs. Mandelbaum's was a run-down dwelling turned to petty trade, and labeled, "Headquarters for School Supplies." Its exterior was unprepossessing and all the children traded there.

"I put my money in the bank," observed Miss Nevins. "But sometimes I buy candy with it."

"I put seven cents in my bank toward my College Education," explained Miss Merriwell, "and I invest three cents."

"My father lets me buy anything I want with my money," said Miss Nevins, "he's so very rich."

"My father's so rich he usually lets me buy candy with three cents, when I invest it," said Miss Merriwell.

"What does 'invest' mean?" asked Barbara.

"Silly!" said the older girls together. This should have daunted Barbara, but she only observed—to herself, "I shall call it Fred."

For some obscure reason this caused both elder girls to flounce their heads, and the unity of the sentiment carried them into the dusky interior. Barbara trailed behind. Mrs. Mandelbaum was in the far corner reading a queer-looking newspaper.

"You get five sugar bunnies for a cent," said Miss Merriwell, indicating some non-edible looking candies.

"Jelly babies are nice," murmured Barbara.

"You get more to eat in all-day suckers," said Miss Nevins, pointing out some alarmingly colored sweets and ignoring Barbara. "Anything chew-y goes quicker."

"Jelly babies are good . . ." sighed Barbara.

Mrs. Mandelbaum puffed out a brown bag. "Jelly babies?" she asked.

"No!" said both girls emphatically.

"They're nice . . . " said Barbara.

The bag was filled under expert guidance and they started for the door. "You ain't paid, " said Mrs. Mandelbaum.

Miss Nevins and Miss Merriwell exchanged sudden stares. Then they paled.

"I thought you said—" began Miss Merriwell.

"Where are those three cents—?" demanded Miss Nevins.

Mrs. Mandelbaum frowned. "No money?" she asked.

"Going to put them in jail?" Barbara inquired placidly. She plunged her hand into her pocket and laboriously extracted a considerable length of bathroom chain, followed—wonder of wonders!—by five coppers.

"Jelly babies, please," she said. Then she added softly to herself, "Poor Fred!"

RICHARD LEE STROUT.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Government by Experts?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The problem of unemployment, wages, taxation, monopoly and housing, can all be solved by minds trained in business administration, legislation and execution. This will happen just as soon as the people are ready to have these problems solved by selected intelligence, instead of by election and chance. Economic problems are never solved by politicians.

Three experts, one selected from each branch of industry, that is Agriculture, Construction and Commerce, could easily make the necessary recommendations to restore the prosperity of the United States to normal, within a very limited time.

Some twenty billions of dollars have already been spent for recovery, only to result in increasing the magnitude of the depression. Before another dollar is spent for reforms (patent medicines) that have no practical value, the state of the nation should be analyzed and diagnosed by experts in Art, Science and Economics. In the meantime, Congress and Chief Administrator should be granted a long vacation to recuperate from the strenuous work of spending the greatest sum of money ever thrown to the winds in the history of mankind. What a price to pay for national idleness caused by the suppression of initiative through politics!

G. SZMAK.

New York, N. Y.

After Roosevelt: What Then?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Roosevelt is reported in a speech as saying he was not fitted for the role of dictator. As the writer sees it, that isn't the point. Any authority he may be extended he may use to the best advantage, but this authority isn't tendered him as Franklin D. Roosevelt, but as President of the United States. His successor might be an entirely different caliber and either intentionally, or through the connivance of those around him, lead the country into dictatorship, if the power is given the office of President by the Congress. That to the writer's way of thinking is what we have to watch out for. To see that the balance between the three different branches of government is maintained, which would preclude the possibility of dictatorship.

We have biblical history to show us what happens when one who is not wise follows a wise ruler.

The wise citizens of the United States would rather muddle along with Democracy and evolute to better things, than to follow the violent method and revolute, which only leads to more revolution, as in Spain, where a people seems to have chosen the worst way of changing its government.

GEORGE E. BOYNTON

Chicago, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

Relief

By Robert R. Mullen

TO a fifth, possibly even a fourth, of the nation's population it means everything, but to the remaining four-fifths or three-quarters it is a disagreeable thing that will cost money. So now in 1938, the eighth year of the depression and the first of the recession, we still have insistently with us the nationwide problem of relief.

And one wonders, in the light of the report just handed the Senate special committee to investigate unemployment and relief by a group of municipal research directors, whether the United States is much better prepared to handle this problem today than it was eight years ago when everybody was a little glad when some other letters in the alphabet were found to substitute for that depressing word, "dole."

This report was prepared by a group of governmental research men who are credited with participation and leadership in most of the municipal reforms attempted in the United States since the early twenties. Geographically, they extend across the country from Herman Loeffler in Boston to James Stevenson in Los Angeles and from Sherman Sheppard in New Orleans to Carl Herbert in St. Paul. Fourteen others in intermediate cities co-operated, so here we have—for the first time it is believed—a nationwide assessment of the relief picture by a group of independent research men, sans politics, whose training and experience must inevitably cloak their conclusions in an aura of professional authenticity.

Skipping the graphs and charts, we find these research men can bring a problem home with something approaching vividness.

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When we realize that if every penny paid in local taxes were applied to relief costs it would just about meet them without a cent left over to run our cities on, it brings home what a pretty penny relief is going to cost us. The word "going" is used advisedly because, as the researchers point out, we are now operating on what money we can get from the states and the Federal Government and borrowing. We would have to double the tax rate in most of our cities tomorrow otherwise. But this, the research men say, "causes us to face the stark reality that the temporarily painless method of financing relief on the basis of emergency borrowing is certain to produce calamitous financial repercussions in our American cities at no remote future."

All of which leads to the researchers' conclusion that unless something drastic is quickly done, we are to awake some fine morning with either a greatly increased property tax, some strange new imposts on our bread and butter, or else we are going to cut the police and fire departments down about half, quit maintaining our parks, close down some schools, dismiss some teachers and slash municipal salaries down to very slim margins.

The research men do not venture out on the limb of detailing what "this something drastic" should be, but they do make some suggestions for tightening up present disbursements. Uniformity of procedure and accounting is urgently needed, they say, and explain:

"In no case are we satisfied that we have arrived at a complete total of costs of numbers of units on relief. In many cities the confusion and division of accounting authority and the absence of competent records have been so great as to frustrate all attempts to arrive at a total, within the time available or with the resources at hand."

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That is an arresting statement and gives weight to their suggestion that relief can no longer be treated as a temporary emergency, but that continued need as well as the new social trends toward such sustained activities as old age assistance require permanent planning and long range fiscal procedure, all co-ordinated. It is suggested that management of relief be placed on a local basis with some incentive to economy and efficiency provided, and that the total expenditures be realistically held down to figures that we actually will be able to carry without losing our houses and business properties for taxes.

These appear to be sound conclusions, and the Senate committee will no doubt be better off for having the report; but we would like to see it carried one step further. Ultimately, the only satisfactory answer to the relief problem is to end necessity for relief, to cut down to ever diminishing levels the number of persons needing help. The sum of economic and political history stands to show that real progress is made only by improving the individuals that go to make up a unit.

Where this approach has been intelligently made, the results in reduced unemployment have been encouraging. Cincinnati cut its relief load down nearly 30,000 persons through such methods just before the recession came along to disrupt the trend; but the experiment still stands as one of the brightest bows of promise on the relief horizon.

Other cities have made similar efforts. Some have failed, some have shown merit. The Senate committee could do much worse than ask the researchers to explore the possibilities along this more helpful path, and their report would prove a valuable beacon in charting a new national approach to our most pressing problem.